Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 94 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
20th April	Nerbudda	7596	Govt. Transport proceeds direct from Port Said to Southampton
23rd "	Malta†	6064	Extra via Karachi
30th "	Karmala	8068	
27th "	Takada†	6949	B. I. Co's. sailing
30th "	Mantua	7876	B. I. Co's. sailing
2nd May	Nankin	6859	
4th "	Morvada†	6193	B. I. Co's. sailing
10th "	Margha	8258	
17th "	Delta	6099	

*Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passage will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

There are a few third class passages available for women and children in fourteen and sixteen-berthed cabins and a limited number of third class hammock passages for men in the "Manora." Fare to London Rs. 450.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" Grade Priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

VIA COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th April	Dilwara	5578	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.		
1919			
21st April	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.	
24th "	Palitana	Karachi and P. Gulf.	
25th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.	
26th "	Gregory Apcar	E. S. Africa.	

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	2811	18th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	2856	18th April	20 h April
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	2nd May	12th May
Toyo Maru No. 2	C. Hayakawa	3018	14th May	24th May

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kokyu Maru	T. Wakatake	6th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	18th April	24th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	KwalaLumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVED FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabaracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

A. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City.
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency
72, Appollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

"EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY."

Pekoe Fannings Tea (Pure) Re. -/12 lb. Pure Coorg Ground Coffee 1/4 lb tin; Chancellor Typewriter Ribbon 2/-; Lion Carbons 1/- doz.; Conklin Self-filling Gold Pen No. 20—9/-, No. 30—10/8; Kaminia or Robinia Hair-oil -/14 bot; Mino Patent Safety Lamp (All-in-one) 1-4: Blackbird Fount Pen 3/12; Hornless Horn Gramophone 35/-; Stenotyper (Shorthand Machine) 90/; National Standard Portable Typewriter No. 3 (latest features) 180/-; Coal Saver (for one ton) 1/-. Write for your needs, we will quote you.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, P. O. BOX No. 424, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

JUST RECEIVED a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of OUR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE

in all the

LATEST GRADES AND SHADES,

HIGHLY DURABLE,

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous patrons all over India.

QUALITY—The BEST. PRICES—The CHEAPEST

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Soondardas and Co., Attorneys for the Executor of the Estate of Bai Kessoribai, widow of Dharamsey Lalji and with the consent of the Advocate-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The following valuable landed property on the premises.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground measuring 4374 square yards or thereabouts situate at Sheikh Memon Street on the east side thereof, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the dwelling house, chawl, other buildings, houses outhouses standing thereon, bearing Municipal Assessment "C" Ward Nos. 189 (1) and 190 and Street Nos. 357, 359, 361 and (1) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Maneckchand Kapurchand, on or towards the West by Sheikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Tarachand Sitaram and on or towards the South by the property of Bhat Madhavji Harjiwan.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soondardas and Co. at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 BALES NAGPORE COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions form The Insurance Office, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Shed, opposite the Cotton Market, at Colaba.

57 bales Nagpore Cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 460 CASES CHROME ALUM.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in No. 8, Godown of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., at Clive Street, by order of the concerned the following goods landed ex. S. S. "Totomi Maru", "Tozan Maru" and "Europpa Maru":—

460 cases Chrome Alum each containing 1 cwt.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ARSENIC LUMP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Clive Street in Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. Godown No. 8, by order of the concerned the following goods landed ex. S. S. "Rangoon Maru."

8 cases Arsenic Alum.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Officer Commanding No. 11 Base Depot, Medical Stores, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, 1919, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), near No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

A quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable Medical Stores, empty Packing Cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES TABLE SALT AND 10 CASES QUAKER OATS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Natesons of Colombo, General Merchant, the following goods:—

60 cases Table Salt.
10 cases Quaker Oats.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 DRUMS LEAD COVER INSULATED CABLE AND WIRE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Gujerat Electric Co., the following goods:—

40 drums containing 10 miles two core flat type lead covered single coat, vulcanised rubber, insulated, cable 1/18 S.W.G. 600 megohm.

20 drums containing 5 miles single core flat type lead covered single coat, vulcanised rubber, insulated wire 1/18 S.W.G. 600 megohm.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON PILLARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

262 Cast iron 20 ft. long pillars.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CITRIC ACID AND TARTARIC ACID CRYSTALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Musumdar Bros. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Savaliwalla & Co.

One ton citric acid crystals.
One ton tartaric acid crystals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRARA AND MARBLE STATUES, FIGURES, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, HAND-PAINTED PICTURE, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at New Queen's Road, opposite Chawpatty Level Crossing, in the Mandap.

An excellent small collection of Italian Carrara Marble Statues, large and small coloured Marble figures, wooden gilted electric light figures, cut glass electric chandeliers, some very valuable large size hand-painted pictures, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, by McKenzie and Roberts, glass and crockerware, large Jest fan, Delhis' carpets, large iron double and single beds, [illegible] dressing and washhand tables, [illegible] chest of drawers, Ajmere cane chairs, [illegible] screens, ice-box, Chesterfield, [illegible] Mahogany cottage pian[illegible] dressing and wa[illegible] handsome [illegible] wagons, arm and [illegible] reclining sofas, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, etc. the property of H. F. Bush, Esq., of the Bombay Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3.30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor at 1st Church Gate Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved Y. S. household furniture, glass and crockery ware, platedware, pictures and oleographs Chinese table ornaments, carpets, rugs, Japanese vases, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property J. P. Watson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property can view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor Datoobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery, and plated ware, solid black wood large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumb-waiters drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, table and hall electeir lights and fans, rich cabinets, cable ornaments, large size terracotta figures, rich carpets, glass door book cases, writing tables, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, nearly new China matting, rich door curtains, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman gone Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st April 1919.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH.—Repairs tire and tube punctures [illegible] and permanently without vulcanising. [illegible]pairs all and every kind of [illegible] Complete outfit Re. 3. PREE[illegible] compound for clothes, [illegible] etc. removes paint, ink [illegible] per tin 27 as. Apply to:— [illegible]AO MORESHWAR & CO., Sholapur.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

[illegible] PADLOCKS in use by different [illegible] Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely [illegible] and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, [illegible] manufactured at the Pioneer Lockworks [illegible] skilled European supervision in 2in., [illegible] in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265 Hornby Road.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent, 58, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

WANTED Patients suffering from Consumption [illegible] other lungs complaints [illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay [illegible] 2304

[illegible] Concern. Terms invited. 2013

EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand (Simplified Method), Typewriting and Accountancy, Rapid Methods of Instruction. Service Guaranteed. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 2301

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart youth for shop attendance. Apply Box No. 589, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2309

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 2150

WANTED—For the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon, a READER on grade Rs. 175-5-200, pensionable establishment. Only qualified men with experience need apply. Application with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 6th May, 1919. R. W. BISHOP, Supdt., Govt. Printing Burma. 2244

WANTED—For the Broach City Municipality, a qualified SANITARY SURVEYOR on a salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10, cycle allowance. Selected candidate will be bound to serve for one year. Apply before 30th April, 1919, stating age caste, residence with copies of certificates to Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Broach, City Municipality. 2169

WANTED—WOMEN MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University, to serve as Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 150—50/5—350 per mensem. Those who are selected will have to work at one of the Hospitals at Ahmedabad, Poona, Hyderabad (Sind), and Belgaum, and must register themselves under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912. Those who are willing to serve [illegible] apply with testimonials, stating [illegible] and previous experience, to the Assistant to the Surgeon General, Government of Bombay, Pa[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED.—COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RANCHHORDDAS PAREKH, Nagdevi Street dispensary. 2282

WANTED—Two experienced AUDIT CLERKS. Apply Box No. 585, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2302

WANTED for the Radhanpur High School, a GRADUATE as Assistant Master. Apply sharp with testimonials to: DEWAN, Radhanpur State. 2291

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, with knowledge of accounts and general office works. Apply SIMON & MOTILAL, Times' Building. 2297

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, male or female. Apply in own handwriting, stating qualifications and lowest salary expectedo to Box No. 583, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2286

WANTED—AN INDIAN CLERK for duty in office of the A. D. M. S., Bombay Brigade, must have a good general knowledge of office routine. Applications stating qualifications should reach that office not later than 21st instant. Envelopes should be marked "CLERK" in left hand corner. Salary Rs. 70 or upwards according to ability. 2272

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart SALESMAN to Canvas Indent business re: Japanese Textiles, Hardware, Glass and Sundries. Handsome pay and liberal commission to deserving candidates. Apply Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2194

WANTED—A smart INFLUENCIAL SALESMAN to push business, re: Mill Stores, Railway Stores, Marine Stores, Military Stores and Machineries. European preferred. Handsome salary with commission. Apply Box No 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2195

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGLAND-RETURNED young Hindu, good appearance, specialist in Economics and Administration, writer, speaker, as Secretary, departmental head, manager. Apply Box No. 575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2242

RARE EUROPEAN academical and scientific training in Fine Arts in India on convenient days and hours, also as a private tuition at a very cheap rate. Students of Fine Arts won't you have it? Apply to the PRINCIPAL. "The Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts," 21, Kalbadevi Road. 2031

WANTED.

WANTED—BUNGLOW, or GODOWN with compound on lease or hire for factory, working on Electric Motor. Apply KULKARNI BROTHERS, Bombay 4. 2249

WANTED—Complete or part machinery order, for oil paints factory from starting to finishing. Apply to KULKARNI BROTHERS, Bombay, 4. 2248

WANTED—RESPECTFUL MEMBERS for a new lodge, electric lights and all comforts.—Apply Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2305

WANTED for [illegible] in or near Javeri Bazar (eight) rooms in a recent building, with good light and ventilation. Apply stating terms, etc., to Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2306

WANTED—TOUNGING and GROOVING MACHINE. Apply THE ADAMS SAWING & WOOD-WORKING MILLS, Reay Road, Parel (Post). 2308

WANTED.—FINANCIER, upto 7 to 10 lakhs, for 3 years or more. To advance with possession 70 to 75 per cent. of the value of goods easily saleable having no risk of fluction. Apply stating your terms, on above bases, to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2124

WANTED.—A GRINDING and FLUTING MACHINE for flour mill rollers, to take rolls up to 40 inches in length or less. State particulars and quotation of lowest price, to MANAGING PROPRIETOR, Gyan Mills Lyallpur (Punjab). 2163

[illegible] Steam Engine and [illegible] feed [illegible] ing [illegible] NT, preferably Lancashire boiler compound condensing or non condensing engine of approximately 150 B. H. P. Boiler should be of not less than 140 lbs. working pressure. Plant should be complete with feed pump piping and valves, etc., Apply giving full particulars of plant offered to FOREST UTILISATION OFFICER, Bareilly. 2144

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HUMBER MOTOR CAR, seven seater, 4 cylinder, in very good condition. Apply THE ADAMS SAWING & WOOD-WORKING MILLS, Reay Road, Parel (Post). 2307

FOR SALE—BENGAL TIGER, male, one year old, tame on chain. Apply KESHAO DINKAR VIDWANSA, Ellichpur, Berars. 2313

FOR SALE—4 cylinder Charron Car in excellent running order, landaulette body and extra exchangeable open body with shock absorber, etc. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply FYZEE, 11, Parbati Villa, Poona. 2312

FOR SALE.—One big GINNING FACTORY, with Baling Press complete; one big GINNING and OIL MILLS, both in good localities and perfect working order. For further particulars please write to Box No. 571 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2218

PADLOCKS—Superior 4 levers unpickable interchangeable-key sets of 12. Padlocks having only 4 keys all alike. Price per set of 12 padlocks, 1½ in. size Rs. 25, 2in. size Rs. 29/10, 2½in. size Rs. 38/12. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WHATEVER the original copy may be—Handwritten, typed or Drawings—100 and above perfect legible copies can be had from it on D. Gesteiner's Duplicator. Ask for particulars. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 5

WANTED ARTISTS to inspect our fresh consignment of the BEST drawing and painting materials and Instruments received by the last English Mail from wellknown manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 5

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR, of a Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, to vegetarian Hindoos. Write to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2240

TO BE LET.—One MOTOR GARAGE at "Anchorage" on Vatcha Ghandy Road, Gamdevi. Apply R. A. DUBASH, 54, Apollo St. Fort." 2284

TO LET—No 1 BUNGALOW, Mary Lane, Matheran, well-furnished. Apply, MANAGER, Tent Factory, Tardeo.

TO BE LET—For the season "HOMESTEAD at Chawk Point, Matheran completely furnished large grounds and Tennis Court, for particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI. Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2116

PUBLIC NOTICES

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE HELD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL, 1919, at 10 a.m.

50 Head
of
Surplus Government horses (Including a number of Stud breds) comprising:—
HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready stock of all kinds of wastes lying at the above mills. Offers will be taken at the registered office of the Company 375, Hornby Road, till 21st instant with Rs. 200 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the mills an applying to the SECRETARY. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the mills at any time during the day.. 2196

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned NAOROJI C. TALATI and HORMUSJI J. VAJIFDAR, who were carrying on business as Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors under the name and style of Allen and Co. alias Vajifdar and Co., have retired therefrom on and from the 25th day of February, 1919, and have made over the said business to Hannock David who will carry on the same in the said name of Messrs. Allen and Co., on his own account from that date.

Dated, this 16th day of April, 1919.

(Sd.) H. DAVID.

(Sd.) H. J. VAJIFDAR,
(Sd.) N. C. TALATI. 2311

NOTICE.

WANTED.—SUB-OVERSEERS, and a DRAUGHTSMAN, temporary service, lasting over years. Chances of confirmation to suitable men. Pay Rs. 40—2/1—60 plus conveyance allowance 25 per cent. and 30—1/1—40 respectively. Sanitary experience preferred. Apply to DIVAN, Baria State with testimonials and stating age, caste and native place.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH.
Divan, Baria State.

Huzoor Office,
Devgad Baria, 14th April, 1919. 2261

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers under the instructions of Messrs. Soondersdas and Co., attorneys for the Executors and Executrix of the last Will of Bai Kessarbai widow of Sheth Dharamsey Laljee and with the Consent of the Honourable Advocate-General of Bombay will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land admeasuring about 437½ sq., yards or thereabouts with a building thereon with ground and three floors known as "Khimji Bhawan's" house, situate near Kharakuva, Shroff Bazar. (Vaveri Bazar) Shaikh Memon Street. 2296

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NAGANO MARU" having arrived on the 17th instant, from New York the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Bombay, 17th April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOSAN MARU" having arrived on the 18th instant, from Japan the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 18th April, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the office of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1917 and 1918.
2. To appoint a member in the Managing Committee in place of Mr. Jamshedji Bomonji Wadia, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Honorary Auditors for the years 1919 and 1920.

By order of the Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary.
Bombay Native Dispensary. 2292

THE TATA IRON AND STELL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Directors of the Company have resolved to accept calls in advance on the Second Preference Shares on the following terms and conditions:—

(a) The amount to be deposited must be in full payment of *all* future calls and for *all* shares held by the shareholders.
(b) The amount deposited will be credited to the shareholders' account as a deposit for payment of all future calls and no part of the deposit will be allowed to be withdrawn.
(c) Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be allowed on the shareholders deposit account with the Company.

The Company will also accept calls in advance on the New Ordinary and Deferred Shares on the same terms and conditions as mentioned above, provided the amount of the deposit covers the calls payable on both denominations of shares.

The amount uncalled at the present date on each New Ordinary Share is Rs. 45, on each New Deferred Share including premium Rs. 210, and on each Second Preference Share Rs. 90.

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS
A. F. BILIMORIA,
Director
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 12th April, 1919. 2237

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL AZIZ bin ABDUL MOHSIN AMEER, of Bombay, Arab, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. MAHOMEDALLY ABDULJI CHHAGAN, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, who in his turn has contracted to sell the same to our client, Mr. GULAMALI JIWAJI MADRASWALLA, of Madras, Borah Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (a portion whereof about 512 square yards has since been redeemed) together with the messuages or dwelling houses, tenements, stables, chawls, outhouses and other structures standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,514 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 124, 273, 274 and 278 and 159 and 160, New Nos. 1/13627, 1/13800, 1C/13667 and A/13667, Old Survey Nos. 262, 302, 313, 314 and New Survey Nos. 4/3554A, 1-2/3560, 1 c c/3559, 1A/3559 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Mahomed Jaffer and partly by the property of Byramji H. Warden, on the West partly by Ripon Road, partly by the property known as Hussein Bagh and partly by the property of Shaikh Adam Shaikh Dawood, on the North partly by a public passage and partly by a sweeper's passage and on the South partly by the property of Bai Dinbai Pestonji Khambata and partly by the property of Vallibhai Devji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3839-40 and Street Nos. 26-27, Ward Nos. 3841-42, Street Nos. 28-29 and Ward No. 3845, Street No. 32, Ripon Road, and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenant, Raj Mahomed Vazir and his sub-tenants.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2280

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI SAKRI ISMAIL, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. ABDULLABHOY NANAMIYA ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL REHMAN and MAHOMED HABIB ABDUL LATIF SAFRI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of the Purchasers, on the South by the house of Suleman Yusuf Patel and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 231 and Street Nos. 124-126, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys
2288

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, by Public Auction at "A" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

A lot of unserviceable stores comprising old gunnies, trade bags, oil barrels, iron drums, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within 7 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 ROLLS, OAK TANNED VULTURE BRAND BELTING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—

41 Rolls, Oak Tanned Vulture Brand Belting, 1 to 5 inches.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 7, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable, teakwood, blackwood and carved household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glassware, plated-ware, porcelainware, silverware, marble top tables, teapoys, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, chiffoniers, sweet-toned semi-grand piano, rich engravings, water colours, oil paintings, valuable books, rich carpets, brass and iron bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, book cases, cupboards, coir matting, garden flower pots, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. R. Bussey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Tahaira Manzil" on Reynolds Road off Club Back Road, Byculla, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and plateware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, sweet-toned cottage piano by Femerman, silver show case, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer's sewing machine, bent corner iron safe with steel roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, glass door book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of D. Daisy, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT EXCLUSIVE
THE MAD LOVER
A drama of intense Love and Hatred
Featuring the Famous Stars
Robert Warwick
AND
Elaine Hammerstein

PATHE GAZETTE (Topical)

"NO PLACE LIKE JAIL" (Comic)

Every night: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat. & Sun. & Holidays at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

Next Saturday
"Ruler of the Road"
Featuring the Famous Star
Frank Keenan.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL:
The well known Stars:
GEORGE WALSH AND
REGINA QUINN
in the splendid 6-reel Drama:
"Brave And Bold"
A Mile-a-Minute action Story well seasoned with love, adopted from "FOUR FORTY AT FORT PENN".
A ripping story of love and business full of thrills and adventures which gain for the hero great success in life.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!
THRILLING PLOT!!
EXCELLENT ACTING!!!
Prices:—Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Re. 2 each). (Dress-Circle Boxes Re. 5 each.)
NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
Tarzan OF THE Apes

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLY DRAMA, IN FIVE PARTS
MAN AND BEAST
featuring
CHARLIE
The Wonderfully sagacious Elephante.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM
presents to-day and during the week
THE GREAT PASQUALI MASTERPIECE
SAMSON
AMONG THE PHILISTINES
a thrilling drama in seven reels, full of marvelous feats of death-defying stunts never before shown anywhere.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Prize Show to-day at 5-15.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished & coloured.
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Re. 8 per piece.
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders
Re. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies.
Price, Rs. 15 per Saris.
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Co.

The Successful Musical Play in 2 Acts

To-night at 9-30 **"HIGH JINKS"**

y at THE. FINAL EPISODE OF

p.m. **"The Strange Case of Mary Page."**

HE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A STORY OF MONEY-MADNESS

Clara Kimball Young

in a tremendous Screen version of

"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN"

Thomas Dixon: Author of "The Birth of a Nation"

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SECOND AND LAST CONCERT

Monday 21st April at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

At Balliwalla's Grand Theatre, Tardeo,

by

Miss GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA.

Please book your seats early to avoid disappointment.

"Did You Ever Have a Good Time?"

is the question that the deceived, disillusioned, loney Preston, a millionaire, asks little Linnie, a Saleswoman in his father's big department Store, and what price does she pay for the Good Time she had?

SEE—Mrs. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in the latest "Jewel" production

"PRICE OF A GOOD TIME"

at the Newly opened

GAIETY CINEMA

(Gaiety Theatre—Opp. Bori Bunder)

ONE SHOW ON MONDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS AT 6-30

SHOWS ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10

Prize Show To-day at 4-30.

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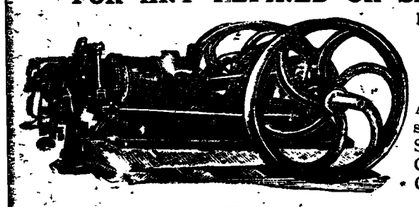
FOR ANY REFINED OR SEMI CRUDE OILS.



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P. G. MASKER & Co., NGINEERS & CONTRACTORS, pollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 15th.

Futures at New York May	--	26.85+20
" " Oct.	--	23.67+40

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 19th 5-30 p. m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Bali Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-20	70 0 0	9 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-50	70 0 0	8 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	70 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	14 0 0
" Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed Brown Bold	15 2 0	15 10 0
" Thin	14 12 0	15 4 0
Teaseed White 35-15	110 0 0	23 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	105 0 0	21 0 0
" Black	100 0 0	20 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	94 0 0	19 0 0
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	18 8 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	19 4 0
Barley	35 0 0	7 8 0
Mowraseed	41 0 0	8 2 0
Castorseed	84 0 0	17 0 0
Forward	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 3 0	
Linseed May	16 0 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 19th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 4
Shaburji No. 10	0 14 0
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Carimbhai No. 12½	0 15 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19th, Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	The rate are unchgd. from 17th to 14th on account of Good Friday Bank Holiday.
Bank Demand	
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	
Hongkong "	
Shanghai	
Japan	
Singapore	

Market Steady.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—A few thunderstorms have occurred, but the rainfall received at the reporting stations is insignificant. Humidity is in excess at Multan, but is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect at Lahore, Multan and Ambala. Day temperature is above the average at Delhi and Karnal, but is in defect at Ajmer and Karachi. Night temperature is below the average at Bikaner, but is above it at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Neemuch, but is above it at Bhuj and Deesa. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is slightly above the average in Berar and rose to 109.5 deg. F. at Akola; night temperature is in excess at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature is slightly below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Malegaon. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is locally above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and rose to 107 deg. at Malegaon yesterday.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms are reported from the Punjab and the extreme south of the Peninsula and isolated dust storms from the United and the Central Provinces; but the only appreciable rainfall is 0.70in. at Trivandrum. The disturbance in the north is disappearing, but weather is again unsettled in the Persian Gulf.

Thunderstorms may again occur in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th April, 1919.

The western disturbance is crossing the northern frontier and has caused numerous duststorms with a few falls of rain in the south-west Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and north-east Baluchistan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam and south-east Madras and rain has been local in Hyderabad and Mysore. Dibrugarh and Khushab report half an inch each and Parachinar one.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

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Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street Fort, BOMBAY.

(10)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.

S. S. Kamenetz Padolsk, Elanfield, Melbourne, March 3.

S. S. Nagano Maru, Yamamoto, New York, February 15.

S. S. War Leopard, McKeller, Rangoon, April 8.

S. S. Querimba, Legrand, Rangoon, April 7.

S. S. Gabloz, Drebesnich, Naples, March 30.

S. S. Tosan Maru, Yamamoto, Kobe, March 18.

S. S. Somerset, Weston, Brisbane, February 13.

April 19.

S. S. Manora, Steadman, Karachi, April 17.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, April 17.

S. S. Seirra Leon, Cattor, Port Soudan, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.

S. S. City of Chester, Broon, Liverpool.

S. S. Nagoya, Garwood, London, etc.

S. S. Kazembe, Bulkley, Colombo and Rangoon.

S. S. Itola, McNair, Rangoon.

April 20.

S. S. Norman, Culnerwell, London, etc.

S. S. Kofuku Maru, Asano, Kobe, etc.

S. S. Varsova, Shelford, London, etc.

S. S. Wiltshire, Hayward, Liverpool, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S. S. Malta,—Collyer, London, etc.

S. S. Hellas, Beck, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Nagano Maru for Kobe, etc.

Steamer Nankin for London.

S. S. Kamenetz Padolsk:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Kamenetz Padolsk, 3,145 tons, Captain C. Elanfield, arrived in harbour on Friday from Melbourne, with a cargo of wheat, which port she had left on the 3rd ultimo.

S. S. Nagano Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Nagano Maru, 2,342 tons, Captain H. Yamamoto, arrived in harbour on Friday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 15th February.

S. S. War Leopard:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer War Leopard, 3,151 tons, Captain J. McKeller, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 8th instant.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Legrand, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 7th instant.

S. S. Gablonz:—The steamer Gablonz, 4,739 tons, Captain M. Drebesnich, arrived in harbour on Friday from Naples, with ballast, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru, 2,838 tons, Captain T. Yamamoto, arrived in harbour on Friday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 18th ultimo.

S. S. Somerset:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Somerset, 7,384 tons, Captain T. Weston, arrived in harbour on Friday from Brisbane, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 13th February.

S. S.—Sierra Leon:—The steamer Sierra Leon, 1,241 tons, Captain F. Catoor, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Soudan, with ballast, which port she had left on the 8th instant.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with ballast, which port she had left on the 17th instant.

S. S. [illegible] The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karatons, Captain H. [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] cargo and [illegible] sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Hongkong and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Varsova, 6,830 tons, Captain W. S. Shelford, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London via Port Said, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wiltshire:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Wiltshire, 7,801 tons, Captain B. G. Hayward, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Port Said, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malta, 3,687 tons, Captain A. Collyer, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Port Sind and Aden, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hellas:—The Ewart Latham Co.'s steamer Hellas, 758 tons, Captain C. Beck, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 19th April, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
B	Siam Maru	2816	Hongkong	20-4-19	O S Kaish
G	Bashayam.	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
D & E	Mocra	3168	Antwerp	N F	W & A Graham & Co
H	Bahrein	1403	Aden	26-5-19	T Morrison & Co
K	Barjora	1006	Busra	19-4-14	M M & Co
K	Rotenfels	3591	N F	10-5-19	W & A Graham & Co
L	Nairung	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
L	Nairung	1893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
O	Violet	57	N F	N F	A M Jeur
P	Kamentz Podsk	3160	N F	N F	Graham & Co
Q	Schooner Utopia	298	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Sharif Hassum owner
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Courland	760	N F	N F	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
4	Penylan	2794	Dunkirk	N F	W & A Graham & Co
5	Kowelt	3893	P Gulf	N F	T Morrison & Co
6	Dilwara	5828	China	21-4-19	M M & Co
8	Shushtar	1718	Busra	19-4-19	P G S N Co
9	Malta	3338	London	21-4-19	M M & Co
10	Massilia	6000	Glasgow	21-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
12	Griqua	2099	Karachi	N F	R Nixon & Co
16	Abydos	1940	N F	N F	Shustary & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Palamcotta	2708	Busra	23-4-19	M M & Co
2	Varsova	1957	Basra	22-4-19	M M & Co
4	Chenab	2157	Busra	25-4-19	D R I M
7	Queda	4944	N F	22-4-19	M M & Co
8	Querimba	4937	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
11	War Leopard	3151	N F	N F	T M & Co
13	Karmala	5687	London	16-4-19	M M & Co
14	Bandra	1577	Busra	23-4-19	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Jetty War Hathor	1346	Busra	20-4-19	D R I M

EXPORTS.

April 19.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—320 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 12 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 43 bales goat and sheep skins, 32 bales bufalo hides, Enrico N. Stein.

S. S. Manora for London:—17,600 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Malta for London:—78 bales woollen carpet, Bontos and Co.

S. S. Moora for Antwerp:—8,259 cwts. groundnuts, 8,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Siam Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 19.

S. S. Rajah from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—19 cases bovril, 7 cases cocoa, 13 cases photographic paper and plates, 200 loose steel plates, 6 packages 17 cases writing paper, bales 7 6/2 pointing paper 20 cases blue, 30 cases antifriction metal, 4 cases writing paper and envelopes, 68 casks betrumen, 2 cases stationary, 60 cases wines, 43 cases cottons, 124 cases medicine, 2 cases toilet preps., 4 cases flavouring essences, 47 packages 538 kegs 9 cases paint, 60 drums oil varnish, 200 cases O. T. non-alcoholin drink, 2 kegs citric acid, 100 cases alizarine dye, 6 cases sauges in tin, 90 bottles quick silver, 2 cases baking powder, 50 cases gin, 555 cases 4 casks brandy, 125 cases wine, 3 cases dry cells, 2 cases anmeters, 4 cases liqui Ammonia and acitic acid, 11 packages 2 cases harmless chemicals, 6 casks soda carbonate, 1 case pearls, 4 cases mustard, 5 packages earthenware, 16 cases periodicals, 13 cases boots and shoes, 6 cases metal thread of triming, 2 packages saddle soap, 55 cases lamp black, 36 cases apothosware, 28 cases varnish brunsunick black, 9 cases paper, 3 cases chalk, 20 cases ammonia, 5 casks syrup, 12 cases oil ewoly plates, 250 casks cement, 12 cases med. spirits, 4 cases essential oil, 25 cases saffron, 2 cases bath soap, 13 crts. sheating filt, 5 cases coke barrows, 25 cases gas mantles, 5 cases haberdashery, 2 casks glassware, 88 packages groceries, 2 cases haberdashery and handkerchiefs, 3 cases med. chloroform, 4 cases tinned fish, 4 cases enamelware, 2 cases candle, 2 cases spirits of wine, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 5 cases sheep dif. powder, 15 drums carbolic acid, 11 cases cigarettes, 5 cases tobacco, 15 casks Persian red, 8 cases gloy paste, 4 cases patent food, 6 packages 1 case glue, 91 drums paint in oil, 25 crts. copper plates, 218 cases liquor, 2 cases woollens, 295 cases vermouth, 85 cases cognack, 11 cases trimmings, 2 cases sherry brandy, 8 cases butter churns and separators.

S. S. Queda from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—145,894 bags rice, 3,922 cases candles, 200 bags white beans, 25 casks oil.

S. S. Griqua from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—2,276 bundles black steel sheets, 22 cases water meters, 5 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 87 drums caustic soda, 11 bales cotton driving rope, 6 cases healds, 4 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 150 cases glycerine, 8 cases handkerchiefs, 46 cases toilet soap, 5 cases cotton healds, 60 kegs carbolic powder, 3,000 boxes 13 cases soap, 150 bundles shovels, 2 cases perfumed spirit and solid brilliantine and toilet, etc., 6 crts. winches, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 200 D/bags salt, 23 cases electric lamp, 3 casks 14 crts. earthenware, 1,590 boxes tin plates, 3 cases buffalo pickers, 902 kegs paint, 90 cases colour, 10 cases muriate of ammonia, 98 cases lead plates, 9 cases common glassware jars, 48 cases accumulators parts, 2 cases corks, 3 cases iron screws, 2 cases glass cylinder and glass chimneys, 20 bales 7 cases cotton goods, 10 bales cotton fents, 220 bales 22 cases cottons, 2 bales woollen and cotton piecegoods, 5 cases Mohair and cotton goods shoes, 34 cases 480 bales cotton piecegoods, 14 bales 38 cases cotton yarn, 7 bales yarn, 2 bales coating piecegoods, 18 bales grey cotton piecegoods, 5 bales woollen and cotton tissues, 3 cases 142 bales bleached cotton piece-goods, 5 bales worsted piece-goods, 3 bales worsteds, 7 bales cotton tissues, 72 bales piece dyed cotton, 3 cases reid healds, 155 bundles channel steel, 20 cases blue, 10 bales twine, 8 bales spun yarn, 4 bales paper, 16 rolls linobum, 69 bundles black gas tubes, 40 bundles W. I. black gas tubes, 20 bags fireclay, 200 pieces fire bars, 4 cases steel bars, 10 cases axes, 101 casks coal tar, 40 casks coal pitch, 100 cases glue, 60 drums black varnish, 224 cases metal polish.

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2 Complete Suits Rs. 15 & 25 and Superfine Silk Rs. 33 & 40.

Sample on receipt of annas 4 which is deducted while executing order.

Chadar, plain, 3 yds. × 50, for Rs. 7.

Dhoti, of Fancy border, 5 yds. × 44, for Rs. 11-8.

26 English Cut Alphabets for Rs. 1-8.

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BENARES CITY.

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	Rs. a.
Encyclopedia of Physical Culture by Bernar Macfadden, 5 vols.	90 0
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Biles's Natural Method of Healing—	
(Illustrated) 2 vols.	25 0
(Un-Illustrated) 2 vols.	25 0
Kellog's Plain Facts, 2 vols.	12 0
Mrs. Herbert's Sex Love	6 0
Books by Alaker, M. D., Maintining Health	11 0
Eating for Health and Efficiency	11 0
Conquering Consumption	8 0
Getting Rid of Rheumatism	9 0
Dieting Diabetes and Brights Disease	6 0

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On Society, by Fredric Harrison 20 0

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NEAR POLICE CHOWKI

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Large quantities of all classes of Fillets, recognised Makers, [illegible] Brushes, Top Flats from 10cs. to 13cs. &c.

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IMPORTANT MILL MACHINERIES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

10 Ring Frames by Walker and Hacking.

1 Weft Ring Frame by Brooks & Doxey per S. S. "URQUHART," due this week.

3 Pair Weft Mules by Platts, in best working order and condition guaranteed complete, lying in Home packed cases.

3 Pair Taylor Lang's Mules for Warp guaranteed in complete working order.

Milling Machines, Redial Drilling Machines, Lathes, Looms, &c.

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MARTIAL LAW ORDINANCE.

PROVISION FOR HEAVIER SENTENCES THAN THOSE EXISTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

...om our Sunday Edition.)

SIMLA, April 18.

...ette of India" Extraordinary ...o-day an ordinance to provide ...s convicted of any of the crimes specified in the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, shall be punishable with penalties other than those provided in the said regulation:—

Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to provide that persons convicted of any of the crimes specified in the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, shall be punishable with penalties other than those provided in the said Regulation, now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance, Ordinance No. 3 of 1919:—

(1) This Ordinance may be called the Martial Law (Sentences), Ordinance 1919. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 of the Bengal State Offence Regulation 1804, (a) any court-martial or any commision appointed and convened under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, may, when convicting any person of any of the crimes specified in the said Regulation, sentence such person to transportation for life or for any period not less than ten years, or, to rigorous imprisonment for a term wihch shall not be less than seven years, and shall not exceed fourteen years. (3) No person so convicted shall be liable to forfeiture of property as provided in the said Regulation unless such court or commission so directs.

(Sd.) CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

A PUNJAB MANIFESTO.

"SATYAGRAHA ABSOLUTEL... UNSUITED TO ...

...l 18.

...to over the signatures ...ad Shafi, Nawab Fateh Ali ...n, Quazilbash Khan, Zulfiqar Ali Khan, and several others of the Punjab has been issued:—The passive resistance and Satyagraha are absolutely unsuited to the circumstances of our country. They are, as forseen by the spokesmen of moderate opinion and demonstrated by deplorable disturbances which have taken place, calculated to lead to active resistance and resort to strong measures in order to maintain law and order. We are glad to see law and order already being restored, and earnestly hope this improvement will be accelerated so as to enable, the people in general to resume their daily occupations. While therefore repudiating passive resistance and Satyagraha we earnestly appeal, to our countrymen generally and Muslim community in particular, to abandon these movements, to obey the authority, and to effect steps to bring about restoration of law and order.

PRINCE OF WALES.

FIRST VISIT TO HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10 a.m., April 20.

The House of Commons was crowded in anticipation of the Premier's speech. The Prince of Wales, paying his first visit to the House of Commons, took his seat over the clock having as his neighbour in the diplomatic gallery the American Ambassador. The Premier was loudly cheered when he entered shortly after half-past twelve.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

ST. JOHNS, April 15th.—Mr. Raynham is preparing for a Trans-Atlantic flight on a Martinsyde aeroplane which is able to fly for twenty-five hours at 100 miles per hour.

FUTURE OF SAAR REGION.

PROVISIONAL INDEPENDENCE!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

An agreement has been reached that Saar region will be provisionally, for 15 years, an independent state policed by the French law, but administered by a Council of Five, one French, one local and three commissaries of the League of Nations. After 15 years the coal state will decide by a plebiscite its future destiny.

BRITAIN AND U. S. TO STAND BY FRANCE.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 18.

PARIS.—It is expected that the Council of Four will reach an agreement whereby Britain and America will immediately come to the assistance of France, should the Germans ever advance west of a line 50 kilometres east of the Rhine.

President Wilson announces that the ... man delegation has been invited ... on April 25th.

STRIKE IN ... CORK.

BUSINESS PARALYSED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April, 18.

A general strike has broken out in Limerick as a protest against the city being proclaimed as a military area. Business is paralysed and the food situation is arousing anxiety. There has been no disorder. A similar situation prevails in Cork.

MINERS' DECISION.

UNANIMOUS ACCE... OF GOVERN...

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10 a.m., April 20.

The Miners' ballot resulted in 698,084 votes in favour of acceptance of the Sankey report and 76,992 votes against.

LATER.

The Miners' Conference unanimously accepted the Government terms.

REPORT OF MURDERS CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the Hungarian People's Commissary, Boehm, has arrived in Vienna and declares that Archduke Joseph is with his family at Alscut and Wekerle and Szterenyi are in prison at Budapest.

SETTLEMENT OVERSEAS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. noon, April 18.

The Press Bureau announces that, with a view to emphasising the distinction between settlement overseas within the Empire and emigration to foreign countries, the Government Emigration Committee which was appointed in January will henceforth be designated the Overseas Settlement Committee.

PREMIER ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 18.

Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, arrived in London. He will be received in audience by the King to-day.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

REPATRIATION OF MEN OF CASEMENT BRIGADE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. April 19.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Churchill stated that he was informed that there were only two British war prisoners sick and untraceable remaining in Germany. He also stated that 35 men of the Casement Brigade, besides two who figured in the Casement trial, had been repatriated. Government was considering their case.

INTERNATIONAL AERIAL MAIL.

RETURN OF DUTCH MISSION.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Re... 12-40 ...

The Dutch co... England to ... tion, including the Anglo-Dutch Sea service and plans for a port of call in the Dutch Indies for British aeroplanes flying to Australia.

BRITAIN'S MEAT SUPPLIES.

A COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. Noon, April 18.

The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade has appointed a committee with Mr. Bridgeman as Chairman and including Messrs. Rew and Robinson, the Queensland Agent-General, to consider means of securing sufficient meat supplies in the United Kingdom at reasonable prices with special reference to the development of meat production in the United Kingdom and the oversea dominions and to the protection of British markets and of producing countries within the Empire from domination by foreign organisations.

GERMANY AND PEACE TERMS

EBERT'S TRUCULENT MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Weimar dated April 15th, says that Ebert, in the course of an Easter message to the National Assembly, welcomes as a declaration of the inflexible will of German people the Assembly's pronouncement of April 10th refusing to accept a peace which would sacrifice the present and future of the German people.

The message says that the Government's task of securing peace, bread and work will be difficult so long as the opponents dominated by hatred and revenge, continue the blockade, which is driving the German people to despair.

EASTERN FRONTIER OF FRANCE.

WHO WILL KEEP WATCH ON RHINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

The Havas Agency states:—The French opinion asks how the new Eastern frontier of France is to be guaranteed, Great Britain and the United States being averse to leaving their armies after the peace to occupy German territory. The French and the Belgians are willing to keep armed forces on the Rhine on condition that Great Britain and the United States recognise by material guarantees the vital importance of the security of France to a general peace of the world.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT CONTEST.

WILL FRANCE COMPETE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

The forthcoming contest for the "Daily Mail" 10,000 Pounds Atlantic Flight Prize is closely watched by the French press and the hope is expressed that France will not be merely a spectator having plenty of first rate airmen able to compete for the aerial supremacy.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

SHIPPING MINISTRY'S ARRANGEMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 18.

... FOR ... INDIAN CAPITALISTS.

... Commons, Mr. R. Clough drew attention to the fact that a very large number of men were urgently needed in all parts of the world to fill up the posts they gave up temporarily in order to come home and fight and were unable to return owing to the failure of the authorities to provide the promised shipping.

Sir A. Steel-Maitland replied that he was well aware of the importance and urgency of the matter and the Oversea Trade Department, in co-operation with the Ministry of Shipping and the War Office, was making every effort to secure passages for these men as speedily as possible.

QUEEN'S CLUB LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 18.

In the Challenge Round of Gentlemen's Singles in Queen's Club Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships, Dawson beat Ritchie 6—2, 6—3, 8—6.

FINAL OF MIXED DOUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10 a.m., April 20.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles in the Queen's Club Covered Court Championships, Lycett and Miss Ryan beat P. M. Dayson and Mrs. Lambert Chambers, 6/4, 6/4. Lycett's exhibition of tennis is considered one of the greatest ever seen here in mixed games.

PER S.S. BURMA.

The following passengers proceeded to London on the 19th instant, by the Henderson Liner s.s. Burma, Captain Mitchell, Agents Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

Mrs Baxter, infant and nurse, Mr O and Mrs Mansfield, child and nurse, Mr H and Mrs Blackmore and child, Mrs Cardew and infant, Miss Hunter, Mr D S and Mrs Stanley Proctor, Lieut-Col A H and Mrs Nott, Miss E Stevens, Mrs J B Phillipson and infant, Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, Major A E Hills, Mr J F Broadbent, Mr R H Berkett, Rev F H Scott, Mr H and Mrs Morbury, Mr I K Hughes and Mr F B Wilkins.

PER S S. WILTSHIRE.

The following passengers are proceeding to Liverpool to-day by the Federal Liner s.s. Wiltshire, Captain Hayward, Agents Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

Mrs Wise, child, infant and nurse, Mr H A F Musgrave, Mrs Young, child and nurse, Mrs Willis, child and nurse, Dr and Mrs Davis, Miss Sutton, Mr L F Tucker, Mrs Cole, Master Fraser, Mrs J Fearfield, 2 children, infant and nurse, Mrs F W Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mrs C Shewan, Mrs Andrews, Mrs A T Peppe, Mr Wilson, Mrs D J Home, Mr W B Shewan, Mr F W Robertson, Mr M M Gazdar and Mr H D Wyse.

ILLEGAL POSITION OF OPIUM.

21lbs. FOUND WITH A CARTMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Excise Inspector Hudson charged one Manglia Rame Gojur, a cartman, with importing twenty-one pounds of opium valued at Rs. 840 from Gwalior State.

It appeared that the accused came from Gwalior and alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station. When he alighted from the train Mr. Hudson searched his bedding on suspicion and found the opium concealed in it.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the bedding was given to him to take out of the station by a merchant who came to Bombay by the same train. He did not know that the bedding contained opium.

The case was adjourned to the 26th instant to enable a witness to appear.

SPARTACISTS ADVANCING ON DUTCH FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8 a.m. April, 19.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

AMSTERDAM.—It is reported from Gelder... Spartacists in Westphalia are ...tier. Prussian ...ely endeavour-

BLUE BLACK INK PILL BEST IN THE MARKET. ONE PILL MAKE A INK POT.

Price:—One Gross (144 Pills), As. 15; Green Ink, As. 15; Red Ink, Re. 1-6; Diamond Blue Black, As. 15; The Pills are sent in nice box per Gross. Postage As. 4 in each.

SARAT CHANDRA SHAL,
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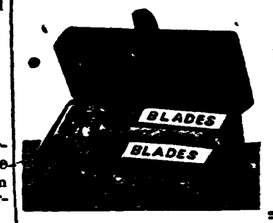

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DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the ...ards such. Shave with—

The GEM safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL

PRICE, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

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(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3 8
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GRAND Clearance SALE From 5th April Sweeping Reductions.

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE NERVE TONIC FOR ALL KINDS OF DEBILITY
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OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notice under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Easter Monday, Banks closed.
Ninth Session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Pandit Malaviya presiding.
Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. F. F.) at Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana commencing, at 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 22.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Umsuga via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 24.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunderabbas Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: H. M. S. New Zealand Band at 9-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—Saturday, 4-30 and 6-30; Sunday 8-15 and 10; Monday and Wednesday, 6-30; Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 6-30, 8-15 and 10.
Empire Theatre Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of 12 noon.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

4TH (BOMBAY) GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY (I.D.F.).

Bombay, April 21.

Part I.

Parades:—All ranks will make themselves acquainted with notices which are posted at Headquarters daily.

Board:—An Audit Board on the Institute's Account will assemble on Wednesday, 23rd April, 1919, at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

President:—Captain C. W. Murray.

Members:—Second-Lieutenants Boyagis and Walker.

P. R. RETALLACK, Major,
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group Garrison Artillery, (I.D.F.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The general Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., notifies that the cable delay from Bombay to London is at present thirty six hours on full rate messages and five days on deferreds.

FANCY FAIR AT KALYAN.

Owing to some unforeseen circumstances the Fancy Fair with the Lucky Bag connected with it, which was to be held on the 27th instant in aid of the Kalyan Church Building Fund, has been postponed to the 18th of May next.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

There were 10 attacks and nine deaths from plague and 14 attacks and 11 deaths from small-pox and altogether 209 deaths from all diseases, in Bombay, on Friday, as against 152 on the corresponding day in the previous year.

A MUSICAL CONCERT.

Bombay's music-lovers have an opportunity of hearing Miss Gauhar Jan, the famous Indian singer after several years' interval, at the Baliwalla Theatre, Grant Road, to-night. There are few in India who appreciate gramophone music who have not heard Miss Gauhar Jan's singing through the records. In spite of her age, this Indian prima donna maintains a high standard of music and to-night's being the last concert given by her should not be missed by music lovers.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The second Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya is to be held at Bombay, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of May, 1919.

Sangitacharya Balkrishna Buwa, the well-known musician of Ichalkaranji, and Mr. Motila Valladhaji, have consented to be president of the conference and chairman of the reception committee respectively. The programme of the conference is as under:—

Saturday, 3rd May, 1919—1st sitting of the Conference at 5-30 p.m.; Musical Concert, at 9-30 p.m.

Sunday, 4th May, 1919—2nd Sitting of Conference at 9 a.m.; Musical Concert, at 4-30 p.m.

Monday, 5th May, 1919—3rd Sitting of Conference, at 6 p.m.; Musical Concert, at 9-30 p.m.

There is also to be an Exhibition of Musical Instruments which is to be opened on the 2nd of May, at 6 p.m.

INTER-SERVICES RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20.

In the Inter-Services Rugby Tournament at Twickenham, New Zealand beat the Mother Country by 9 points to 3.

JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PARSI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PARSI CYCLISTS (3) BEAT GOWALIA SPORTING (0).

The final game in the above Tournament between the Parsi Cyclists and the Gowalia Sporting Club came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Sunday when a very one-sided game resulted in a victory for the Parsi Cyclists by three goals to one. Excepting Irani in the Gowalia Sporting Team there was hardly any one to offer any serious opposition to the vigorous and incisive Parsi Cyclists' attack, which was very ably supported by Shroff, Khodaiji, Bharucha and Nagporewalla. The attack of the Gowalia team had no sting in it and their defence which took to reckless hitting did not exercise any judgment or precision in their operations.

Kapadia scored the first goal for the Parsi Cyclists midway through the first half, while after ends had been changed Bharucha, their right centre-half, increased the Cyclists' lead off a corner shot. A few minutes before the close Kapadia scored the third and last goal for the Parsi Cyclists who then won as stated.

The teams were:—

Parsi Cyclists:—Masis; Mistry and Nagporewalla Bharucha, Khodaiji and Shroff; Mehta, Kapadia Pochkhanawalla, Ghista and Baria.

Gowalia Sporting Club:—Naganwalla; Bamboat and Bhoojwalla; Divecha, Kapadia and Irani; Dastur, Parsi, Taraporewalla, Cooper and Davar.

Umpires:—Messrs. Pagdiwalla and Kapadia.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An emergency meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held yesterday at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided. There was a fairly good attendance. The Committee sat from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. but not much progress was made, the question of the disturbances having come in for a great deal of discussion. The first thing to be considered was the sending of a deputation to England and it was resolved to send the deputation. The question of the disturbances occupied attention during the greater part of the sitting and there was an overwhelming preponderance of opinion that a representation should be drawn up and submitted to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State respectively and that a thorough and searching enquiry should be instituted into the whole matter. A sub-committee consisting of Pandit Malaviya, (Chairman) Mr. Patel, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Mr. Ganesh Lal was appointed to draft the representation.

As the Chairman had to preside over the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the sitting was adjourned till to-day, when other items on the agenda will be discussed.

WANTED GRATITUDE TO PIGEONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the March, 1919, number of the "S. P. C. A. Gazette", Perth, Western Australia, a very interesting account is given of the splendid war services by *pigeons*.

Thousands of human lives were saved by the poor birds during the European War.

I pray that the world's Governments may kindly prohibit pigeon-shooting as a token of gratitude to the birds for their great services to humanity.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, April 15.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 19.

The following further contributions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund in response to his Excellency the Viceroy's appeal are announced:—The Maharajah of Udaipur and the Maharajah of Nabha, each one lakh; the Jodhpur Durbar Rs. 75,000; the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajah of Travancore each Rs. 50,000; the Maharajah of Bharatpur and the Maharajah of Kotah each Rs. 30,000, the Maharajah of Jaipur Rs. 25,000, the Rajah of Cochin Rs. 20,000, the Maharajah of Jaesalmere Rs. 10,000, the Maharajah of Sirohi, the Maharawal of Banswara and the Rajah of Rajgarh each Rs. 5,000 and the Thakur of Pakhtagarh Rs. 1,000.

RABID DOG AT BYFLEET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20.

A dog has been killed at Byfleet in Surrey suffering from rabies and the muzzling order has been enforced in London, Middlesex and parts of Surrey, Herts, Bucks, Berks and Hants.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay with Private Secretary arrived at Darjeeling on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., acts as Judge, High Court, vice Justice Beachcroft granted furlough from 8th April to 28th August. Justice Sir William Chitty resigns the service.

Colonels J. Jackson and Sir Walter Buchanan, Inspectors-General of Prisons, Bombay and Bengal, respectively, will be among the members of the forthcoming Jail Commission.

The Hon Mr. Toddhunter is appointed temporary member of the Madras Executive Council in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Sir Alexander Cardew on special duty as Chairman, Jail Commission. Sir Alexander left Madras for Simla, on Wednesday evening, and will sail for England by s.s. Nankin leaving Bombay, on 3rd May.

A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

PT. MALAVIYA'S PLEA FOR HINDI.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The ninth annual session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was held on Saturday at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The proceedings from beginning to end were carried on in Hindi.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was to have moved the proposal to elect the Panditji to the chair was obliged to be absent from the meeting owing to some urgent business. His speech, proposing Pandit Malaviya's election, was, therefore, read out to the audience.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat, in seconding the proposal, said that Pandit Malaviya was the foremost of the few Indians that had been constantly thinking of and fighting for the welfare of the country. He therefore found pleasure in seconding the proposal.

Pandit Jagannath Prasad Trivedi supported the proposal, which having been further supported by Mrs. Annie Besant, the President was duly voted to the chair.

Mr. A. Chakravarty, ift the absence of Jagadguru Shri Vidyashankar Bharati Shankaracharya, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, read the Jagadguru's address of welcome, in the course of which he stated that it being his strong conviction that for the moral and spiritual welfare of the nation, and for uniting the whole of India, and promoting fellow feeling, it was essential to make Hindi the common language of India. To create unity amongst the people, was a part of religion and to create unity in the nation was one of the principal aims of the Sammelan. In conclusion he congratulated the Sammelan upon securing a disinterested worker in the cause of Hindi literature, like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as their president.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Pandit Malaviya then addressed the gathering. In the course of an eloquent address, he said at a time when the country was passing through a crisis like the present, he did not like to hold a session of the Sammelan, but wanted to postpone it to some other time. But as the eagerness of the enthusiastic organisers of the Sammelan was unconquerable, he had to agree to preside over it. He said everyone knew what the world Sahitya Sammelan meant, but as to its aims and objects, many of them might be ignorant. The Sammelan aimed at developing enriching Hindi literature and extending the use of Devanagri as a common alphabet and of Hindi as a common language for commerce and other practical uses all over the country. They wanted to introduce Devanagri characters and Hindi language, in the Native States, schools, colleges, municipalities, courts and in commercial offices; to encourage authors of Hindi books and editors of Hindi journals with prizes, certificates and by conferring titles; to start universities where higher education could be imparted through Hindi; and to write and publish books for enriching Hindi Literature. Continuing, he said that it was regrettable that some men in the country thought their vernaculars could not be used for imparting higer education. In Europe, in every country, all kinds of business, in the courts, markets and societies, were done in the vernaculars. Education, primary and higher, was given through the medium of the vernaculars. Such a state of things obtained in India too up to the 13th century. In Asoka's time, in the courts, markets, schools and colleges, Pali, which was but another form of Hindi, was used. Only since the thirteenth century, when the Mahomedans began to settle down in India, the language began to change. Persian came to be introduced as the court-language, but in other departments Hindi was in use. Then, when the English came to this country, almost every business began to be transacted through the medium of English. Thus, gradually English reached the zenith of its development in India which of course, he did not regret wholly, but rather felt gratified, as with English, Gujerati, Marathi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi also prospered side by side. But the latter languages had not developed to the extent, they ought to have done. English literature had now reached the zenith of its development, because of the efforts and enthusiasm of the English people, who wrote books on higher cultural subjects in their own language, translated the master-prices of Sanskrit, Arabic, French and German literatures into their own language.

A DEPLORABLE FACT.

But, it was deplorable that Indians had not laboured for the development of their own vernaculars to a similar extent. On the contrary there was a belief among some Indians that the Indian vernaculars could not be employed as a medium for imparting higher education. It was rather surprising to the speaker to be told that the language in which the Vedas, the Epics and all their vast philosophical literature was written could not be used as a medium of imparting modern higher education. The Vedas were written in Sanskrit, from which all the Indian vernaculars were derived. These latter were as much capable of serving as media for any modern purposes as any modern languages of the West. The speaker said that so long as Hindi was in use in the courts, and schools, that is to say from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth century, nowhere was there so big a stock of literature of a high standard as in India. It was only in the 19th century that the Indian vernaculars came to be wrongly considered as unfit for being the media of higher education. If now in Europe higher education could be given through the medium of Spanish, Russian, and Portuguese languages how could they say it was impossible to impart higher education through the medium of Marathi or Bengali or Gujerati or Tamil or Telugu or Hindi It also was wrong in his view, to think that a language that could be used as a vocabulary could not be used as the medium of higher instruction. In the law courts of India, Indians were tried, and it was the Indian who lost the case or won it, it was the Indian who filed the suit, and it was monstrous that the proceedings of the case should be carried on in a language which the poor Indian could not understand. He suggested that such a language should be used in the courts, as would enable the person, concerned, to express easily his views to his advocate and to understand what, the advocate spoke on his behalf.

Continuing, he pointed out that it was very difficult for an Indian to learn English, while it was very easy for him to learn his vernacular. He could learn his vernacular from his parents, brothers and neighbours, but he had to employ an English teacher for learning English. The Pandit, therefore, suggested that India should have one common Indian language for all public purposes. As regards religion he said there are four famous places of pilgrimage such as Rameshwaram, Benares, etc., and the people of none of those places spoke English. As for commerce no language was so common as Hindi throughout the whole country. As for politics he said that it had been proposed that the Imperial Legislative Council should be turned into a body like the British Parliament. But the ryots would not know what was going on in their Indian Parliament, if the proceedings were to be carried on in English, which few of the ryots understood. He suggested that in the Provincial Councils the proceedings should be carried on in the vernaculars of the province concerned, but in the Imperial Legislative Council there should be a common language. Unless they adopted a common language the ryots could not be educated as what was going on in the Council, where they had a right to be represented.

HINDI AT FITTEST MEDIUM.

Coming to the question of choosing a common language, he suggested Hindi as the fittest medium since out of the 23 crores of Indian people thirteen, and a half spoker Hindi and Hindi was very closely co-related to Bengali, Marathi, Gujerati and other Indian vernaculars. But the Hindi he liked to recommend was not the Hindi full of Sanskrit words or the Urdu full Arabic and Persian words, but a Hindi in which Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian words were mixed together in a way which would appeal to the masses of the people Pandit Malaviya concluded with an exhortation to all to promote the movement for a common language for India.

After the presidential address the Conference adjourned till Sunday.

ALL-INDIA HINDI CONFERENCE.

USE OF VERNACULARS RECOMMENDED.

The second day's proceedings of the ninth session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan began at 2 p.m. yesterday when the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(I) "That this Sammelan requests the Government of India to engrave Devanagar letters on currency notes, coins and stamps."

(II) "That this Sammelan expresses its regret that notwithstanding the recommendation of the Commissions of the Punjab and Allahabad Universities and notwithstanding the Government's agreement to that recommendation no arrangement has been made yet to introduce the study of vernaculars in colleges."

(III) "That this Sammelan expresses its firm conviction that for the spread of education and progress of science in India it is essential that education should be imparted through the medium of the vernaculars; and that the Sammelan draws the attention of the Government to this point."

(IV) "That this Sammelan requests the University of Bombay to make a room for Hindi as other vernaculars, in the prospectus."

(V) "That this Sammelan draws the attention of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation that for the convenience of the Hindi-speaking children in Bombay, Municipal Hindi Schools be opened like those for the Gujarati and Marathi speaking children."

(VI) "That this Sammelan requests the Educational Boards for Gujarati and Marathi Education, to introduce Hindi as a second language, in consideration of the national interests."

When the third resolution was under discussion, his Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda arrived and was cordially received by the President who requested him to give his opinion on the resolution. His Highness said that in his opinion the subject which the Sammelan had taken up was one of great importance to the country and he hoped that the object the Sammelan had in view would be crowned with success. As long as there was no common language for the whole country, it was impossilbe for people in one part to communicate with those of another.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the resolution.

After these resolutions had been carried the President appealed for funds to meet the expenditure of publishing Hindi literature. In supporting the appeal Mahatma Gandhi said that the work of publishing literature required money and he hoped that Bombay being a rich city would contribute its share.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who spoke next said that she was a Brahmin lady and had the right to beg for a holy cause.

The President then announced a subscription of Rs. 5,000 from his Highness the Gaikwar with a further promise of necessary donations for the publication of Hindi literary books approved by him. An additional sum of Rs. 10,000 was raised on the spot.

A NAWAB'S LOYAL ASSURANCE.

EAGER TO SERVE AND HELP GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)
NAINI TAL, April 18.

The following telegram passed between the Hon. Nawab Mahomed Musamilullah Khan of Aligarh and the lieut-Governor of the U.P.:—"Your honour's timely, statesmanlike and gracious appeal touched and moved the hearts of all peace-loving people and loyal citizens in the provinces, which (sic) are happily in very great majority. We earnestly hope and pray to God Almighty that the temporary unrest will soon disappear and that the United Provinces will continue to keep their good name and reputation. All my humble resources and personal services are in your honour's disposal. I believe that very many of my comrades are equally eager to serve and help Government."

Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—"Thanks for your loyal and patriotic telegram. I welcome, the assistance and support of yourself and very many of your comrades. I earnestly hope this unrest may pass away and that we may all co-operate for the agricultural, industrial and educational advancement of our provinces. On your support I can always count."

INDRAPRASTHA HINDU GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

His Highness Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Jhalawar State, recently paid the Indraprastha Hindu Girls High School, Delhi, a visit. In the course of his remarks in the Visitors' Book his Highness wrote:—

At the kind invitation of Rai Bahadur Lala Sultana Singhji I paid a visit to the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' School and I am glad to say it has left an excellent impression on my mind. A great deal of the elevation of the Hindu Race depends entirely on the proper education of its future mothers and it is very encouraging to find that people are beginning to realise the importance of the question, a very convincing proof of which lies in the existence of an institution like this at Delhi. Though managed by a foreign lady, the school breathes of a perfectly Indian atmosphere and it is very creditable indeed to the Lady Superintendent, who inspite of her foreign nationality should have managed to enter so completely into the spirit of Indian life and to preserve that atmosphere so well.

From what I have seen of the girls themselves I have every reason to believe that they hold out promise of turning into excellent Indian wives and mothers, preserving intact their traditional selfless devotion as such and possessing all the benefits of a broadened mind conferred by western culture. They seemed to me to be supremely happy and to be possessed of that simplicity, grace, gentleness and reserve which are so characteristic of Indian ladies. They are, moreover, beautifully neat and clean, a[illegible]rare in Indian schools, and the [illegible] of a wholesome western influe[illegible]

I shou[illegible] a big resi[illegible] deserves bett[illegible] of Delhi. I a[illegible] housed and I ho[illegible] tically bent citizen[illegible] lend it a better stati[illegible] irony of fate that tho[illegible] to give, have not the m[illegible] desire, while those who h[illegible] afford to be charitable do n[illegible] I earnestly hope a happy so[illegible] difficulty will arrive some day [illegible] meanwhile I content myself with [illegible] to wish the Institution all success.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 20.

Thun[illegible]storms and duststorms are report[illegible]ly all parts [illegible] the country. [illegible]n nearly general in Assam, [illegible]r, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, South Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, North-East Baluchistan, East Central Provinces, Mysore, South Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji three inches; Dhubri two; Gauhati, Berhampore one; Lyallpur a quarter; Cherat, Peshawar a half; Fort Sandeman, Jacobabad a quarter; Hanamkonda two; Ootacamund one and a half; and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Punjab and extention into United Provinces.

NINTH HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

The last day's sessions of the All India 9th Hindu Sahitya Sammelan will commence today at 11-30 a.m., (S.T.) under the presidentship of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, at the Empire Theatre when important resolutions will be taken up and prominent speakers will speak. The place for the next session will also be decided.

Visitors' Tickets can be had at the Theatre for Rs. 2 and 1. Students will be admitted free.

A morning session of the Sammelan will meet at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, between 8 and 10-30 a.m., when the election of the standing committee of the Sammelan for the ensuing year will be made and essays will be read. Only delegates will be admitted to this session.

(Continued in Column 5.)

their responsibility in handling the situation that has arisen in connection with the controversy on that legislation. Let them not scent revolution and sedition in every manifestation of violence and disorder, when in some cases such violence and disorder have been made forcible by various economic and other causes. Above all, let them not do anything unnecessarily, that would strengthen the hands of the enemies of the impending constitutional reforms and enable these enemies to exploit the present situation for the purpose of wholly or substantially destroying the Reforms.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S APPEAL.

Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, who presided at the annual social gathering and prize distribution at the Deccan Educational Society's New English School at Poona, on Friday last, in the course of his address to a large and representative audience of Poona citizens, made the following observations on the present situation:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have referred to the special responsibility that lies on the teachers in inculcating in young minds habits of correct thinking, reverence for elders and obedience to constituted authority. And this brings me to a matter which at the present moment must be uppermost in the minds of all of us. During the past few days, there have been outbursts of violence at various places in this Presidency and also in other parts of the country, involving wanton destruction of life and property, which all right-thinking persons cannot but deplore and condemn. Ladies and gentlemen, we claim to be the inheritors of an ancient civilisation and of ancient religions and philosophies which preach universal brotherhood and peace. With that proud heritage we have combined Western civilisation, the very essence of which is freedom, liberty and order.

Ladies and gentlemen, our country has recently taken a great part in the defence of the Empire, in the cause of civilisation and humanity and the achievements and sacrifices of India for that cause and her steadfast loyalty to the British connection and the Empire during the trying four years of the war, will go down to posterity as a glorious chapter in her history.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are claiming and rightly claiming immediate measures effecting a substantial advance towards responsible self-government and complete self-government within the Empire as early as possible. But, ladies and gentlemen, can there be any greater impediment to the early attainment of our cherished desires for responsible government and to India taking her proper place on a footing of equality with the other members of the Empire than the prevalance of violence and disorder and defiance of constituted authority? I venture to say, therefore, that it is the duty of all true lovers of this country and its future to range themselves unreservedly in support of law and order and to do their utmost to prevent disorder. Whatever [illegible] hold with regard [illegible] peace and tra[illegible] radical change in th[illegible] not want them to give up their opp[illegible] to the Rowlatt Act or to desist from giving expression to the views about that legislation, which they hold in common with many other people. But, I do appeal to them with all the earnestness that I can command to abandon their programme to break other laws as a protest. For my part, I am unable to regard a programme to break laws as a legitimate part of constitutional agitation. And I am glad to find that is also the view of men of thought and position in the country. But whatever that may be, it is obvious that most men can never have the high selfless ideal of Mr. Gandhi and can never be able to appreciate to practise the tremendous self-restraint that Mr. Gandhi's ideal involves. And it is doubtless highly dangerous to place before the general public the formula that it is legitimate to break the laws of the land. No organised Government can, in the interests of the people themselves, afford to ignore, beyond certain limits, any defiance of constituted authority and the inevitable result must be conflict and disorder, imperilling the future of the country. The duty of all true lovers of the country is plain.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT.

At the same time I hope and trust that Government dealing with the situation that has arisen, will act with statesmanship, forbearance and a correct sense of proportion. They must restore and maintain order with a strong hand and in doing so I am sure they will have the support of all thinking men. But I expect them not to be swayed by panic or resentment and thereby led into adopting measures beyond what the actual necessities may imperatively require. They have deemed it necessary in the discharge of their responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in the land, to undertake the Rowlatt legislation against the united opinion and advice of the Indian members of the legislature, belonging to all shades of political views. The greater, therefore, is

(Continued from Column 6)

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GODREJ'S SAFES.

[redacted]
E OF THE
You do not
CHRONICLE.
1st April, 1919.
ATION OR COERCION?
Executive Committee of the
agraha Sabha have, on the advice of
. Gandhi, decided temporarily to suspend civil disobedience and concentrate themselves on the task of helping the authorities to restore order and to curb lawless[redacted] To those who have been amazed at the manif[redacted] unseen forces, the present[redacted] not come as a surprise; and it is well to recognise that the scenes of lawlessness which have been enacted have had an origin which is entirely different from the inception of the Satyagraha movement, a fact which is being persistently obscured by critics who would condemn Satyagraha as a deliberate weapon of ruin at all times and in all circumstances—in India. So far as its application in political conduct goes, Satyagraha synthetises the principle of peace and personal suffering, and the present duty of the Satyagrahi lies in consistently endeavouring to help in the restoration of peace and the subjugation, by means available to him, of lawless violence. The duty has a certain peremptoriness of moral appeal to a person who has realised the true obligations of Satyagraha. Of the inherent legitimacy as well as the feasibility of Satyagraha in politics, we have absolutely no doubt, and the worst that may be said against it in the present experience is that certain extraneous and maleficent forces sought be assert themselves, enabling violence to overwhelm the progressive results of Satyagraha itself. And it is a manly and patrictic obligation to recognise the incursions of violent elements and to refuse them the opportunity of perilous masquerade. The movement has been utilised and corrupted by unscrupulous elements, and it is well that all should cooperate in defeating the pernicious aims of those who have sought to time the outbreak of violence with the appearance of Satyagraha. As Mr. Gandhi has remarked Satyagraha has neither been the cause nor the occasion of the upheaval, and the most inveterate critics of the movement cannot honestly deny that Satyagrahis have, at personal risks, been endeavouring to disable the hand of violence. In the Punjab, the unrest is said to be unconnected with the Satyagraha movement. If misguided people have been flung on the scene, by votaries of physical force, it becomes the duty of Satyagrahis to aid in its defeat. That is why we said that the decision to hold the duty of civil disobedience in abeyance would not come as a surprise to thoughtful people. The declaration that the practice of Satyagraha has been proved to be a "failure," is scarcely honest, once the admission is made that hidden and abnormal forces sought to appear with the vain hope of gaining a kind of protective colouring. The break in logic is patent when it is laid down with Olympian gravity that Satyagraha is *per se* "unsound in principle." We do not think so, and no one will, with the knowledge of extraordinary conditions under which it has been striving, point to the recent movement as a conclusive illustration.

Those who have deliberately been lumping together all irruptions of violence under the vicarious category of Satyagraha, will, however, go on pointing to the disturbances of the past fortnight, as a spectacle and a judgment for all mankind concerning the inevitable results of the idea. The fatal feature of the argument intended to establish the inherent disruptiveness of Satyagraha, is that in the present instance there have been symptoms which have had no connection with the pacific movement: the only way out for dishonest critics hence is to point to one promiscuous patch of "red ruin" and, ignoring independent causes, to fasten the whole responsibility of it to people who struggled and suffered in the act of preventing it. Every crime has of late been bearing the descriptive prefix "Satyagraha," as if the fruits of Satyagraha are in the economy of Providence riot, arson, murder, and bloodshed! We believe that but for the passing of the Rowlatt Act, the ferment of unscrupulous elements would never have dared to appear or tried to work itself off to the damage of the community. We have been of opinion that repression was not the solution of dangerous unrest, here and there, and that [redacted] for the intensification of passions, the unrest would have worn itself out in the atmosphere of conciliation and reform. For every phenomenon, there is a precipitating cause and it may be that miscreants attempted to pervert the legitimate feeling of resentment in the community which followed on the passing of the Black Act, into a temper of disloyal antagonism; and the sequel has proved the utter fatuity and criminality of the attempt. For, in addition to the damage of outbreaks, we have to recognise the evil of leading the Government to revive weapons of terrorisation and use Executive power with a drastic uncompromisingness that is dangerous to the safety of many innocent people. We would, however, remind Government that the horror and detestation of the community at these casual and easily suppressible outbreaks will not extinguish the opposition of the people to the Black Act. They have learnt something about the havoc of defying public opin[redacted] and the assumption by authorities of powers dangerous to private safety, and it is vain to think that the lid has been forced down the agitation against the Black Act. The moral title which the Act has for unquestioned obedience has been thoroughly discussed and if the basis of law in civilised countries is the consent of the people, no one can, after the demonstrations against it in the country and the opposition in the Council, urge for it anything like valid authority. It can subsist on militarist threat, either open or subdued. Not less obnoxious than the law itself, if a decree of virtual outlawry against "suspects" may be honoured with the name of law, is the fact of its being thrust on the people despite universal protest. The implication is certainly that of Executive absolutism and if it is applied with constant caution and temper, it will be the astonishing good fortune of the people. Now that the movement in favour of civil disobedience is suspended, public anxiety regarding the application of dread statutes, not to speak of fresh additions, is bound to remain intense. We hope that it will not be reckoned against us, if our feelings do not permit us to hail them with unmixed joy!

The situation in the Punjab is anxious; but public anxiety is not due to any fear that the Government will hesitate to use their powers but to the apprehension that the Local Government are liable to err on the side of excess. All censorship regulations regarding inland telegrams excepting the movement of ships are now in force, and it means that the free circulation of news will cease. The little that we know of the Punjab—and the information comes from official sources, for the Associated Press Agency is, in this matter, to all intents and purposes, an official agency—shows that in the application of revived statutes, warnings for care cannot possibly be misunderstood. Besides the five deportees, Mr. Roy, editor of the "Tribune," has been arrested. The "Tribune" is not an "extremist" journal and the drastic visitation of law against the editor will impress people as a relentless stroke. The "Tribune" and the "Punjabi" have ceased publication. The situation in Lahore is reported to be quiet and it is imperative, knowing as we do of the quality of the administration, that Martial Law should not continue a moment beyond the time of its actual necessity. The rigour and inhumanity of the Martial Law, as enforced by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, can be realised from the telegram which tells of persons arrested for disobeying orders issued under the Martial Law, being whipped in the public streets. That this Teutonic barbarity should be practised under the auspices of Sir Michael O'Dwyer is not surprising. What is amazing is that it should be practised in a British territory. It is to the credit of the Government of Sir George Lloyd that during the disquiet in the city, which, with all the allegations of excess, was natural after Mr. Gandhi's arrest and the mystery made at first of his destination, they refrained from plunging themselves into vindications with the rifle of the "majesty" of the law. Much as the issues have been misrepresented, the most unfortunate thing in the outcry for prompt action has been the absolutely misplaced conceit that the occasion demands a display of the omnipotence of the British Empire, and the lessoning of the people in the idea of the majesty of Government. The decision to hold civil obedience in suspense gives the Government the support of undivided sympathies and enables them to face whatever real peril there is to public peace without the slightest cause for the distraction that they might have to fight a lesser trouble at the cost of ignoring the greater and the only genuine danger to the country. The Government of India will, however, be guilty of the most serious blunder if they imagine that they can best deal with the situation by coercing and intimidating the people. Their engine of repression may be brought into operation simultaneously and with crushing vehemence. But they will defeat their purpose, if that purpose is to stifle and crush the legitimate unrest against the cumulative evils of the present system of Government generally and the bitter opposition to the Rowlatt Act in particular. The bulk of the people throughout the country are with them, they will cooperate with them fully and whole-heartedly—and of this universal sentiment and readiness no more striking proof could be given than that afforded by the suspension of the Satyagraha movement—so long as their sole concern is to combat violence and so long as the measures employed for the purpose are not in excess of the strict requirements of the situation. In short, while Government will receive the fullest possible cooperation in fighting violence, every patriotic Indian will feel it incumbent on him to protest against methods of terrorisation. We earnestly entreat Government to lay the lesson of the tragic happenings in the Punjab to heart. And what is that lesson? It is that whatever be the causes and the character of the present upheaval—and we repeat we have not full and authentic information in regard to either—the root-cause is to be found in the O'Dwyerism which has flourished unfettered and uncontrolled in that province, throughout the last four or five years. The Government of India can lay that lesson to heart only if they realise that the true key to the situation is conciliation. The policy of conciliation is incompatible with that of unmitigated coercion on which they have now launched. It is the policy which Lord Hardinge tried with complete success in regard to the Cawnpore Mosque affair. It is a policy which never fails; because while it wins the people, it does not necessitate the discarding of legitimate strong measures. Its main demand is the abandonment of a policy of distrust—that is, the abandonment of methods of terrorisation which manifest that distrust. It is, in fine, the policy of wise statesmanship.

FUTURE OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

In most European countries, even in unfortunate Russia, the co-operative movement has withstood the strain of the war and is reckoned to-day as one of the principal economic forces [redacted] ing human life. This position is due as much to the actual achievements of the movement in applying the principles of democracy to production, agricultural and industrial, as to the growing conviction that it affords the only just basis for building up in every country a great national economic system, creating a balance of power between, and reconciling the interests of, producers and consumers. In India, too, the movement has achieved commendable progress during the years of the war, but its activities have hitherto been mainly confined to the provision of credit facilities primarily to agriculturists, and only, to a very limited extent, to artisans and other persons of small means. The last few years have, however, witnessed some attention being devoted to the importance of co-operation in its non-credit aspects, particularly with reference to agricultural produce. The Bombay Presidency has been a pioneer in certain fields of non-credit co-operation. But owing to the inability of the Co-operative Department in following up its initial efforts assiduously and its failure to consult technical and commercial experts, the lead that this province established for itself has been lost. It was therefore with pleasure that co-operators acclaimed the acceptance by the Local Government of a resolution moved at the last sittings of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Garud asking for an inquiry into the working of the Co-operative Department with a view to enable it to meet the rapid expansion of the co-operative movement, in diverse fields of economic activity which it can cover, in the Presidency. The remarks by the Hon. Mr. Carmichael in accepting this resolution gave no indication of the scope or methods of the inquiry. We sincerely hope that the inquiry will not be restricted to examining the requirements of the Department for additional controlling officers, nor that it will be conducted by a committee nominated by the Department. No investigation can be deemed complete, unless accepting the goal of the movement as absolute self-management so far as internal affairs are concerned, it defines precisely the manner in which this ideal is to be attained.

That ideal Government set before themselves when the movement was first introduced into the country, but in many a province it has well nigh been forgotten, and while the number of controlling officers, small and great, has gone on increasing, the number of non-official workers who are entrusted with any general powers of control and supervision remains meagre, and their influence on matters of policy continues to be imperceptible. Therefore, the first essential is a clear perception of the lines of progress, for even though the departmental staff be as extensive as Government can provide, the Registrar's control and guidance cannot be an efficient substitute for national enthusiasm and for the control and guidance furnished by federations or co-operative institutions. Any proposals that are put forward for enhancing the status of the Registrar, for creating the posts of Joint Registrars and for increasing the number of Assistant Registrars should be examined from this standpoint. The Committee in Co-operation have recommended that the post of Registrar should be held by an officer of the grade of a senior Collector. As things are this, in the first place, rules out the possibility of an Indian holding the post, except once in a generation. Then again it is not an experience of district or secretariat administration that is chiefly required in a Registrar of Co-operative Societies, but enthusiasm and energy, breadth of outlook, receptiveness to fresh ideas, responsiveness to criticism and amenability to non-official colleagues. These qualities it will be admitted can be found more generally among young officers than among men who have spent the best part of their lives in exercising powers and wielding influence as high district and secretariat officials. Similarly with regard to the proposal to appoint to the department one controlling officer for every 1,000 societies. If the Registrar's functions are confined to those assigned to him under the Act and if he transfers to non-official organization some of the numerous incidental duties that are now committed to his charge, it will be found that one controlling officer is all that is needed, and that the division of a province into two charges will be inadvisable, from the point of view of efficiency of administration, unity of policy, and ultimate evolution of an independent co-operative organization. In any case, if the interests of the proper administration of the statutory functions demand the delegation of power by the Registrars to some other officials, following the example of the Madras Presidency, ample powers may be conferred on the Assistant Registrars, whose numbers may be increased by one or two, as the movement expands. This agency besides being cheaper than that of Joint Registrars would better conduce to unity of policy, and would be more amen[redacted] to non-official influence. In this co[redacted] nection, it would be desirable to suggest that the field of selection for these officers should be considerably widened so as the make the posts open for competition by men in the various allied services, fresh graduates in economics and cooperative workers and that incumbents for the Registrar's post instead of being brought in from the Civil Service might be recruited from among the Assistant Registrars who have had experience of cooperative work in the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

Premier on Peace.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement on the Peace Conference and its work in general intensely awaited by the House of Commons has been made. On the main points, however, the adroit politician left his audience completely in the dark. He spoke on peace but confined himself to generalities and did not reveal the peace terms on the ground that it would be a first class blunder to publish them before they had been discussed with the enemy. If it is not to be the People's Peace but the peace of diplomats secretly arrived at behind the back of the people, if the Versailles Conference is to be another edition of the Vienna Congress Mr. Lloyd George is undoubtedly right. But we thought that the world was to witness another sort of Peace Conference where deliberations would be conducted and concluded in the full glare of public light and criticism. If it would be impolitic to reveal peace terms now, it would be perfectly useless to reveal them after they had been discussed with the enemy and signed. Is Mr. Lloyd George going to take the House of Commons into confidence, after the conclusion of peace? The Premier cannot complain that he is faced with a hostile House. It is friendly—almost too friendly—to him. But it has been brushed aside unceremoniously. Mr. Lloyd George contented himself only with asking for confidence. "I am going back to Paris", he said in an attitudinising mood, "if the House wants me to go."

Another Vienna Congress?

Instead of reminding Parliament that it had the power to repudiate the treaty when it was signed and telling it at the same time, it would be very difficult to do so, Mr. Lloyd George would have been more in keeping with the times, [redacted] about the terms of peace. Once peace is concluded, Parliament would not be able to do anything and before peace is signed, Parliament is not to know anything. This is no whit better than the Vienna Congress. Of all the Premiers, Mr. Lloyd George owes his position most to the press. But he did not hesitate to attack the press which is naturally on the side of publicity and he intimated that he would rather have a good peace than a good press. The press is not eager to have the peace terms for the sake of copy but in order that peace should not be concluded only between diplomats and that people may have a controlling voice in determining its terms. It is not a little amusing to see Mr. Lloyd George lecturing to Lord Northcliffe who practically made him what he is.

Peace, Not Penal Code.

Mr. Lloyd George informed the House that the representatives had reached complete understanding on fundamental questions affecting peace with Germany and that they had come to unanimous conclusions. It is no doubt gratifying news. It is true that France has suffered most during the war. But it cannot be forgotten that her incessant plea for security against the repetition of a German attack is one likely to be exaggerated. The Premier admitted that there was no question of recrudescence in Germany and that Germany could with difficulty raise 80,000 men to preserve order and that one of the results of peace would be the abolition of the great Continental menace of armaments. The forces of Germany are to be reduced to an army only just adequate to police her cities and protect her commerce. In these circumstances it would not do for France to harp upon her want of security against Germany and insist upon extra-favourable terms in the shape of the Saar valley and 55 per cent. of the indemnities. Mr. Lloyd George further announced that every pledge Government had given had been incorporated in the Allies' demands. It is difficult to make out to what particular pledges Mr. Lloyd George referred. If he means the pledges contained in President Wilson's Fourteen Points he will find it difficult to carry conviction. He reiterated that the peace should be one of stern justice but that it should not be designed to gratify vengeance. Above all the future must be protected against a repetition of the horrors of war. The best way to secure this end would be not to insist upon the extreme demands professed by the Allies and to see that, so far as the enemy is concerned, the Conference does not doom itself to draft, as has been well said, not a peace, but a penal code.

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LAHORE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

WHIPPING IN PUBLIC STREETS.

FOR PERSONS DISOBEYING ORDERS.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 19.

Stringent measures are being taken under the Martial Law. Persons arrested for disobeying orders issued under the Martial Law, are being whipped in public streets.

MORE ARRESTS.

Several arrests have been made within the last few days. Both the "Tribune" office and Mr. Roy's house are locked, guarded by the police and being searched. The latest names of those arrested, include Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, and Syed Mohsin Shah, pleader.

QUIET IN LAHORE.

ARRESTS IN SURROUNDING VILLAGES.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 17.

The following press communique has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

Lahore city has submitted quietly to martial law and is very quiet. Shops are opening. Attempts to dissuade the people from going to work have become feeble. All *Jangalkhanas* have been closed by order. Railway workshops at Moghalpura are working normally. A flying column has arrested nine people at Bengala, six at Shawindi, four at Barki (all of whom have been sent to jail) and four from Sahajpal (all villages near the Cantonments). Eleven prisoners from Chuarkana have arrived. Four telegraph post wires have been cut off, insulators broken, and heavy wooden pieces placed on the line at mile 708-11-12 between Changa Manga and Pattoki.

MARTIAL LAW IN KASUR.

Martial law has been declared in Kasur. Mr. Dhanpat Rai, pleader, and 20 others have been arrested and brought to Lahore. The railway staff at Samasata went on strike at 8 p.m. on the 15th, but resumed work at 4 p.m. on the 16th.

The situation continues satisfactory at Amritsar and is well in hand. All shops are open. No disturbances are reported elsewhere. All is quiet at Lyallpur. "Hartal" has collapsed there, but has started in Gojra. There are however reports of trouble. A company of Indian Infantry has arrived from Multan.

Protection of the railway has been arranged at Jhang and Ferozepore. All is reported quiet at Multan, Gurdaspur, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, Feforepore, Hoshiarpur and Jhang.

KASUR OUTRAGE.

Further information received regarding the Kasur outrage shows that Mr. Sherbourne, Signal and Interlocking Inspector N. R. Railway, and his family owed their preservation to the bravery and devotion of two British warrant officers, who lost their own lives in trying to protect them, and to the resourcefulness and presence of mind of Khairuddin Khan, Traffic Inspector. All Sherbourne's property was looted.

SATYAGRAHA IN SURAT DISTRICT.

SURAT, April 19.
(From a Correspondent.)

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Khandubhai Fojdar, Maganlal Joshina and Bhai Zinabhai went to Todi, where a meeting was held, which was attended by nearly 2,000 men, and nearly 500 women, hailing from the adjourning villages Supa, Minkach, Tarbholi, Vachharvad, Chadvasana and Sadlav.

Patel Ukhabhai Vaghabhai, a well known Satyagrahi was elected to the chair. Bhai Zinabhai read Mahatma Gandhi's message and call to join the banner of Satyagraha and Messrs. Khandubhai and Joshina spoke on the need of taking the Swadeshi vow and exhorted the people to join the Satyagraha movement. After the meeting was over, four men signed the pledge.

AT SATEM.

Next day the same party went to Satem and a meeting was organised there. Interesting speeches were made. The village people contributed Rs. 300 for the Satyagraha fund and three men signed the pledge.

By the way it may be noted that at Sadlav, an attempt to supply Swadeshi articles at cost price is being contemplated.

ACTION BY MADRAS MODERATES.

PRAYER TO CROWN TO DISALLOW ROWLATT ACT.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, April 19.

At a meeting of the Madras Liberal League, resolutions were passed condemning the disorderly acts of the mobs at Amritsar, Ahmedabad and Calcutta, imploring Mr. Gandhi to abandon the Satyagraha movement against the Rowlatt Law; (2) calling on Government to appoint an independent committee to inquire into and report on the circumstances that led up to the order to fire on the mob in Delhi at the railway station and while recognising the duty of all citizens to support reasonable measures for putting down disturbances and bringing offenders to justice, it feels constrained to deprecate the alarmist

POWER TO CONFISCATE PRESSES.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW BLUDGEON.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
SIMLA, April 18.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary has also notified the following amendments in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, as subsequently amended namely:—(1) Rule 5 of the said Rules shall be renumbered as sub rule (1) of Rule 5 and to the rule as so re-numbered the following sub-rule shall be added namely an order relating to any press has been made under Clause (c) of Rule 3 knowingly (2) where any person in respect of whom disobeys any direction in such order, the Local Government may make an order confiscating such press. 2. After Rule 25-C of the said rules the following Rule shall be inserted namely, 25D (1) in any area to which, by notification in the "Gazette of India" the Governor-General-in-Council has declared that the provisions of this Rule shall apply, no person shall, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government, print or publish any newspaper not in ordinary circulation at the date of such notification. (2) Any person who prints or publishes a newspaper in contravention of the provisions of subrule (1) shall be deemed to have contravened these rules. The Local Government may also make an order confiscating the press at which such newspaper was printed.

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, April 19.

The "Pioneer" understands that military measures have been taken for the protection of railway communications and also for the outlying districts of the Punjab, where no troops are stationed.

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view that the Government of India seem to have taken in their resolution dated 14th instant in using the expression "open rebellion" and sanctioning drastic steps like court-martialling.

It was resolved that a cable be sent praying that the Crown may be pleased to disallow the Rowlatt law. Among those who [illegible] Messrs. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, G. A. Natesan and Dewan Bahadur Govindas Chaturbhujdoss.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS ADDRESSED BY MR. GANDHI.

A meeting of some Indian merchants of Bombay was held on Saturday evening, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, when Mahatma Gandhi explained to them the present situation of the country and the meaning of Satygraha, emphasising the second part of the Satyagraha pledge, namely that of refraining from violence and adhering to truth. He said that the proper application of Satygraha was to face successfully all sorts of troubles and hardships.

BOMBAY UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF RULE 25-D.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 19.

The "Gazette of India" extraordinary notifies that the provisions of Rule 25-D of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules have been applied to the Bombay Presidency.

MULTAN—A PROCLAIMED AREA.

UNDER SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

(Associated Press.)
MULTAN, April 19.

Multan has been declared a proclaimed area under the Seditious Meetings Act. The Commissioner has issued an Urdu manifesto contradicting the false and unfounded rumours current concerning the Rowlatt Act and calling upon all loyal and peace-loving subjects to remove such representations. Everything has been calm during the whole week.

"PUNJABEE" AND "TRIBUNE" SUSPEND PUBLICATION TEMPORARILY.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 19.

The "Punjabee" and the "Tribune" have suspended publication temporarily.

SUPPORT TO REFORM SCHEME

A NEW MANIFESTO.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 19.

A manifesto is now being circulated and is being largely signed by the Indian progressive party, including Moderates and Mrs. Annie Besant, which supports the Reforms Scheme and hopes it will not in any way suffer from recent events and be whittled down. It says any steps in this direction will cause the keenest disappointment to the people of India.

JUSTIFICATION OF ROWLATT ACT.

"FALSELY REPRESENTED AS UNJUST AND REPRESSIVE"!

AN OFFICIAL PAMPHLET.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 19.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

In a Press Communiqué dated the 5th April 1919, the Government of India has contradicted certain of the more common misstatements that are being maliciously circulated regarding the objects and the scope of the Revolutionary and Anarchical Crimes Act, commonly known as the Rowlatt Bill. In view of the serious events which have occurred since the issue of that communiqué the Government of India have now addressed the following letter on the subject to all local Governments:—

I am directed to forward for the information of H. E. the Governor-in-Council the enclosed pamphlet which has been issued with the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Commanding Officers of all Indian units of the army, in consequence of reports received from one or two areas to the effect that Indian officers and men have been questioning their British officers regarding the object and scope of the Revolutionary and Anarchical Crimes Act. Commanding officers have been asked to read a translation of this pamphlet to their Indian officers and men.

MISLEADING RUMOURS.

In a Press Communiqué dated the 5th April 1919 the Government of India contradicted some of the commonest misrepresentations which are being circulated regarding this Act. Reference is made to these misrepresentations in the enclosed pamphlet, but there are doubtless other and equally misleading rumours in local currency and the Government of India consider it of the utmost importance that all such allegations should be promptly contradicted and that the widest possible publicity should be given to the true objects and effects of the new law. I am accordingly desired to suggest for the consideration of H. E. the Governor-in-Council that leaflets in vernacular, somewhat on the lines of the enclosed pamphlet, with such modifications as may be required by local circumstances, should be circulated as widely as possible in all towns and districts in the Presidency. The leaflets should be couched in the simplest and most direct language with a view to appealing to the widest possible circle of readers. You will doubtless consider the possibility of utilising the agency of the local publicity and War Boards for this purpose. I am also to suggest that the executive officers of your Government should take every opportunity of explaining publicly and privately to the people with whom they come into contact the reason which led to the passing of the Act and the effect of its provisions and should impress on influential non-officials that it is the duty of every loyal citizen to contradict the false allegations that are being circulated.

THE PAMPHLET.

The pamphlet referred to in the above letter runs as follows:—"You have heard that within the last few daye disturbances have occurred at various places in India, when mobs of ignorant people have come into conflict with the troops and police of the Sirkar. These riots have led to bloodshed and the destruction of much valuable property. These disturbances rise from opposition to what is known as the Rowlatt Bill and to false rumours circulated by agitators whose object is to discredit the British Raj. It has been freely alleged and the allegation is believed by the ignorant masses, who, as you know, are always ready to listen to foolish rumours, that the effect of this law is to give the police arbitary powers to arrest and to search houses and to stop peaceful public meetings. The general rumour is that whenever a policeman sees three Indians talking together he can arrest them and whenever he wishes he can go into the house and search it and take any occupant of it to the lock-up. These rumours are utterly false, but nevertheless they have been sedulously propagated by the evilly disposed without contradiction by those who know them to be false. The new law will give the police no powers of arrest, or search, which they have not got already under the ordinary law, except that when the Viceroy and his Government are satisfied that revolutionary and anarchical crimes are being promoted by any district, or province, then in that district, or province, the local Government, but no authority inferior to the local Government, may, by a written order, authorise the arrest of any person suspected of having committed or abetted such crime and the search of any house in that district where there is reason to believe that a crime of that nature has been, or is being plotted. More than this, the new law, which is narrower in scope than the existing Defence of India Act, though passed, has not yet been put into force in any part of the country, and cannot be put into force in any place until the Viceroy and his Government are satisfied that revolutionary and anarchical crimes are being promoted in that place. The Sircar hopes that it will never have to be put into force. If it is necessary to put it into force, it will be used only against those who conspire to threaten the lives of their fellow subjects by criminal force. It can never be used against loyal subjects and well-wishers of Government.

NEED TO ARM WITH SPECIAL WEAPONS.

You need, therefore, have no fear of interference with your liberty. You will all admit that it is the duty of the Sirkar to protect the lives and property of its officers and law-abiding subjects from the criminal acts of outlaws, who wish to overthrow the King's Government and who to carry out their wishes are ready to rob, loot and murder peaceful citizens. Experience has shown that to deal with crime of this exceptional character, it is necessary for the Sirkar to have special weapons. Most of you have heard that in recent years there have been many serious dacoities, in which many local citizens have lost their lives and property and many of the Indian police officers of Government have been murdered in the execution of their duties. You have heard that since the war began there was a widespread plot in India, helped by German gold, to overthrow the British Government and that in pursuance of that plot, attempts were made to loot treasuries. Dacoities were committed in many villages and many innocent people were killed. In the last three years crime of this kind has been to a great extent stamped out, thanks to the special laws which were introduced for the period of the war and which will soon expire. But experience before the war has shown conclusively that the ordinary procedure committed by a magistrate, trial by a sessions judge, and appeal to a High Court, with its inevitable delays is not sufficient to stop these crimes. Juries would not convict. Prosecution witnesses were murdered, or frightened into silence, and many who were undoubtedly guilty of murder and other serious crimes escaped punishment. That is a state of things which the Sirkar could not allow to recur; so, to advise, it what to do, it appointed a committee consisting of several eminent English and Indian judges. The new Act will give effect to the advise of that committee. Such a law, as I have said before, is absolutely necessary if the Sirkar is to protect the lives and property of its faithful officers and peaceful subjects. You, who have seen something of the world and who have helped to win the great war, know the principles for which the Sirkar has fought—to promote liberty and to stop oppression of the weak. You know the Sirkar would never pass an unjust and repressive law such as this new Act is falsely represented to be.

RECENT DISTURBANCES AND FIRING.

Now about the recent disturbances. Some of the agitators have spread false rumours about the new law and some have advised people to resist the law by means of what they call "Passive Resistance," that is, by disobeying laws already in existence. The Sirkar cannot and will not tolerate open and general disobedience of its laws, but the passive resistance or Satyagraha preached by the leaders has been understood by the ignorant and inflammable sections of the population and by the professional badmashes to justify murder, loot and arson. Mobs of ignorant people excited to unreasoning fury by the misrepresentations of agitators have attacked the Sirkar's troops and police, have murdered many Europeans and have burnt and destroyed much valuable property, both public and private. In several places the troops, or police, after enduring patiently such attacks, have been forced, in self-defence, or to prevent further outrages, to fire on the crowds and as is inevitable on such occasions, the innocent have been killed, or wounded, with the guilty. That this has been necessary is deeply regretted, but it is the first and paramount duty of every Government to preserve law and order and to protect its peaceful subjects. No Government that fails in this duty can continue to govern and the Sirkar will not flinch from any action, however, drastic, that will ensure that that duty is performed."

The Government of India trust that English and vernacular press will co-operate in giving the widest possible publicity to this pamphlet.

"THE INDIA OF TOMORROW"

MR. JINNAH'S LECTURE AT HYDERABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, April 18.

On the evening of Tuesday last at the "Vivekavardhini Theatre," when Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah of Bombay delivered a very interesting speech on "The India of To-morrow." It was arranged under the auspices of the local branch of the Social Service League, by the Secretary Mr. Vaman Naik, under the presidency of Mr. Humayun Mirza, Bar.-at-Law. The theatre was packed to its utmost capacity and crowds had gathered at the several entrances the audience numbering three to five thousand. A unique feature of the meeting was the perfect cordiality with which Hindus and Mahomedans gathered together on this occasion.

The speaker began by pointing out the four problems that now were facing the whole of India, including the Native States, viz., the commercial, social, educational and political. He clearly explained the first, and suggested the opening of commercial and industrial schools. Dealing with the social question, he emphasised the unity that is being attained and cemented among Hindus and Mahomedans in British territory. Speaking on education, he pointed out how the policy of the Imperial Indian Government has proved a failure owing to the stubbornness of the beauracracy. Coming last to the political problem, Mr. Jinnah, put to the people the entire political situation in a nutshell, explaining in short the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, and the modifications suggested by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. Concluding, he exhorted the people to maintain their homogeneity, which was essential for their future progress and the attainment of self-determination for India.

The lecture was very much appreciated by the audience.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

LORD BUCKMASTER'S ASSERTION.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable dated London April 9th says:—

On the second reading of the Military Service Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Buckmaster asserted that no circumstances justifying such a measure existed.

Lord Curzon replying asked was Lord Buckmaster so sure that the war had ended in November last. He saw clouds which might at any moment burst in a form more sinister than we had yet seen.

THE SAVIOUR OF BURMA!

SIR R. CRADDOCK CONDEMNS PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

ATTACKS ON MR. GANDHI AND INDIAN PRESS.

(Associated Press.)
MAYMYO, April 19.

At a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council at Maymyo to-day, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor, after reviewing the record of the past year's activities, alluded briefly to the recent disturbances in India. His Honour emphasised that to depend on the ordinary law for the suppression of anarchical conspiracies is to depend on a measure which has consistently been tried from 1907 onward and has consistently failed. "To leave the country unguarded against these vile and contagious conspiracies would in itself be a criminal act of negligence on the part of a great Government. The action of the Indian political leaders in opposing the Rowlatt Bill and in encouraging the storm of opposition has been the most grievous blunder in the history of Indian political life. It means to put the matter in a nutshell, that they are in favour, whether they realise it or not, of throwing away all existing experience and allowing anarchy a new lease of life. The action of these leaders constitutes the greatest encouragement to the anarchical movement that it has ever received."

TILT AT INDIAN-OWNED PRESS.

"The Indian-owned Press, with only two or three honourable exceptions, have carried on a campaign supported by mock heroics, false appeals, and gross perversions of facts. The liberty for which they are crying out is not the liberty of the loyal and law-abiding citizens whose liberty has never been imperilled by this or any other legislation, but the liberty of the secret conspirator to pursue the nefarious path, the liberty to spoil the lives of hundreds of promising young men, the liberty to subject the liberty of honest and peaceful people to the ruthless decrees of a criminal camorra."

ATTACK ON MR. GANDHI.

"This is the kind of liberty for which Mr. Gandhi fasts and prays. A misguided saint may be infinitely more dangerous than a hundred agitators and his campaign of pasive resistance is the act of a man who is so obsessed with Utopian dreams that he cannot distinguish the right cause from the wrong one. What is the good of pouring into the ears of ignorant and undisciplined crowds that they are suffering or about to suffer from an unexampled tyranny and then advising them to sit still and behave like saints? His fatal campaign has had the dire results that might [illegible] been expected by all practical men [illegible] count of exaltation and represent- [illegible] troops [illegible] rages [illegible] broke [illegible] and unde[illegible] falsity of [illegible] moved to ac[illegible] tion that Mr. [illegible] recall his here[illegible] entirely misunderst[illegible] Government in passi[illegible] No one, I feel sure, wo[illegible] Gandhi with sympathy [illegible] he had deceived himself [illegible] very action which will, [illegible] encourage the anarchists. Th[illegible] one for the exercise of robust re[illegible] common sense rather than for [illegible] exaltation."

ADVICE TO BURMANS.

"I earnestly trust, gentlemen, that [illegible] one in this province Burman or Indian or anyone else will be led away into any association with this miserable and misguided movement of the so-called passive resistance. The Government will take a very serious view of any such action. It is the bounden duty of Government to restrain all movements and all actions which are calculated to disturb the public tranquillity or break the King's peace. I wish all in Burma to understand that support of passive resistance as a protest against the Rowlatt Act is nothing but support of the cause of anarchy. I cannot think that the people of Rangoon or of Burma commit so fatal a blunder. Come what may, our fair province must be kept free from the poison that has worked such mischief in so many parts of India."

PROCESS OF DEMOBILISATION

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The following press communique has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

It has been decided not to suspend altogether the demobilisation and trooping during the hot season, though the rate of demobilisation must be reduced.

The process must be gradual until units have been reconstituted at Home, and can be sent out in relief. Meanwhile more passages are being arranged for, and the following classes will be sent Home during the hot weather months:—

(a) All men who re-enlisted prior to 16th March and are entitled to furlough.

(b) All men over 41 years of age, who are eligible for demobilisation.

(c) All men declared unfit on medical grounds to remain in India.

Others who are demobilisable under existing orders will be despatched Home in the correct order of priority as circumstances permit.

Mr. F. D. Couchman, Senior Member, Railway Board, is proceeding home on three months' leave.

COL. WEDGWOOD, A LABOURITE.

HIS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

INDUCED BY MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8 15 p.m., April 20.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood has written to the Hanley branch of the Labour Party asking to be enrolled as a member. He says that after reading Mr. Asquith's speech he cannot remain a Liberal.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CAPACITY.

SUB-COMMISSION'S ESTIMATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20.

PARIS.—"Le Journal" says that the sub-commission on the financial capacity of Germany estimates Germany's assets in gold, silver and securities available within two years at one thousand millions sterling, whereof 160 millions is in cash. From 1st January next [illegible] improvement in German industry and credit is expected annual payments by Germany will increase progressively and they will be determined by an inter-Allied commission.

It has been resolved to compel Germany to reduce her imports to a minimum and fix a very high figure for the exportation of certain commodities from Germany. For example, the export of coal has been fixed at sixty millions yearly valued at eighty million sterling, annually.

BRITAIN'S DEMAND FOR HALIL PASHA'S SURRENDER.

A "TIMES" MESSAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., April 20.

A "Times" telegram from Constantinople states that Britain is demanding the surrender of Halil Pasha on the ground that he is believed to be responsible for the ill-treatment of Kut prisoners.

OVERSEA TROOPS MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

TO BE INSPECTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., April 20.

In [illegible] with the Overseas troops

RELATIONS BETWEEN U. S. AND JAPAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
WASHINGTON, April 17.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., April 20.

Mr. Polk, Counsellor of State Department in a statement said no serious questions were pending between the United States and Japan. There were indications of minor issues arising from the situation in Siberia and recent trouble at Tientsin and also the Peace Conference problems but they would soon be amicably settled without straining the relations.

BOLSHEVISTS AND BOMB-MAKING IN AMSTERDAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20.

AMSTERDAM.—Great excitement exists owing to the discovery of a number of bombs in the house of a Dutch Bolshevist who owing to the congestion of prisons had to be set at liberty pending trial. The police are of opinion that several Bolshevists in Amsterdam are busy making bombs.

THE KHALIFAT.

MOSLEM PRAYERS AT ALIGARH.

(From a Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, April 19.

The name of Sultan Mohammad VI was expressly mentioned yesterday as the Khalifa by the Imam in the Juma sermon before 5,000 Moslems. After prayers people eagerly signed the declaration prepared by Maulana Abdulbari regarding the Khilafat and Holy Places. The speeches of Messrs. Hafiznaqi, Zafarulmulk, Anwarul Huda and Akhtanoei often moved the audience to tears.

DISTURBANCE AT CALCUTTA.

INNOCENT MEN KILLED.

We approached Mr. B. Chakravarti with a request to furnish us with a statement "apropos" of the incidents of Friday and Saturday last. His statement is set out below:—

FRIDAY, THE 11TH APRIL.

At about 12 noon on Friday last, the 11th April while I was in the High Court. I heard for the first time that most of the shops in Barabazar and other northern parts of the town had been closed and that others were closing up at the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and that the Stock Exchange had also been closed. With a view to satisfy myself that everything was proceeding peacefully I sent out my friend Mr. S. N. Haldar a fellow member of the Bar who accompanied by Mr. Provat Sen and Surendra Nath Sen went in a ticca gharry round the Northern part of the Town. They came back and reported that all was quiet and peaceful, the shops had been closed and that they received no complaints of any kind from any quarter. About 2 o'clock some friends from outside saw me in the Bar Library with a view to hold a public meeting the same afternoon at the Beadon Square, at which the message of Mr. Gandhi would be explained and the people would be exhorted to conduct themselves absolutely in accordance with the terms of that message.

A meeting was accordingly arranged to be held at 5-45 p.m. It was also suggested that I should go round the different parts and see for myself how things were going on. Shortly after 2 o'clock. I started from the High Court in a taxi cab with my friend Mr. Moudad Rahman a fellow member of the Bar and some other friends. We went along Chitpore Road from Lal Bazar. At the Nakhoda Mosque in Chitpore Road we were requested to get down and attend a meeting which, we were told, was being held within the mosque. Both Mr. Moudad Rahman and myself attended the meeting accompanied by the friends who went with us. At the meeting I was asked to speak and I spoke and exhorted the audience to keep their promise not to disturb peace and order and rather submit to abuse, violence and insult and suffering and never to use anything of that nature themselves. From the Nakhoda Mosque we went all round Barabazar and found everything quiet and the police in no way interfering with the people who were out. We came back to the Bar Library by about 4-30 p.m. At about quarter to six I started with a few friends from Clive Street and went straight to the Beadon Square where the public meeting was to be held. At the Beadon Square we found a very large gathering. We had to arrange an overflow meeting. Throughout the meeting I found the people in every good temper and humour and no one present at the meeting had the slightest apprehension

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up to about 11 a.m. reports to say that everything was going on well. Then about 11-40 a.m. a gentleman called on me with a letter from Mr. Clarke, the Commissioner of Police, in which I was requested to see his Excellency the Governor at Government House. As I was getting ready to start for the Government House. I received two telephonic communications from the northern part of the town informing me that European Sergeants armed with firearms with posse of constables had arrived in several parts of Harrison Road and friction between the Police and the people was very likely. I at once phoned to some friends in the northern part of the town to be on the spot immediately and do everything in their power to prevent any collision. I also phoned to my friend Mr. H. D. Bose at the Bar Library to the same effect and he with one or two friends arrived at Harrison Road, as he informed me, by 1 o'clock. Mr. S. N. Haldar and Mr. B. K. Lahiri accompanied me to Harrison Road in my motor car and we arrived there shortly after 1 p.m. At the junction of Chitpore and Harrison Roads. I saw one or two Europeans armed with revolvers in the middle of the crossing and a number of policemen in khaki bearing rifles. We got down from the car near the crossing and we met our friends who had already arrived there as also Mr. J. C. Galstaun. I addressed the people to be orderly and peaceful. They complained of the treatment received by them since the arrival of the armed police and they stated that a crowd was fired upon at the junction of the Strand and Harrison Roads, that one constable had been seriously wounded by a shot from a Sergeant. They also complained that several people had been arrested by the Police and taken away for no fault of their own. Then we walked up to the junction of Strand Road and Harrison Road when we saw the wounded constable mentioned above being carried to the Hospital by the Marwari volunteers. We noticed the crowd was somewhat excited there on account of the injury caused to the constable. It was stated that the constable was shot by one of the Sergeants, thereupon the crowd got excited and beyond control for the time being attacked one of the Sergeants, and set fire to one of the taxi cabs. Throughout our walk over Harrison Road from Chitpore Road corner to Strand Road corner we never saw any pelting or showering of missiles. It is not a fact that bricks, stones or bottles were being showered from any house at the corner of Strand Road and Harrison Road so long as we were there. Then we turned back and motored again to Chitpore Road corner asking the crowd to restrain itself and get away from the neighbourhood of the disturbance.

I then motored to Government House and interviewed His Excellency about 2 p.m. His Excellency told me that he had kept back the Police but on the complaints made by some Indian gentlemen about the inconvenience caused to the members of the public travelling in tram cars and gharries His Excellency was obliged to resort to force. His Excellency also informed that two policemen had been injured earlier in the day and consequently His Excellency had directed that measures should be taken and force used where necessary. Thereupon I narrated to His Excellency my experience of that day and the day previous. I pointed out the peaceful celebration on the previous Sunday and the absence of all friction the day before and drew His Excellency's attention to the fact that the satisfactory result was principally due to the policy of police non-interference directed by His Excellency. I further submitted that if the European armed police were removed. the maintenance of order would not be difficult specially when the "Hartal" was being brought to an end at a meeting to be held that afternoon in Beadon Square consequent upon the release of Mr. Gandhi. I offered to undertake the maintenance of order if the European armed police were either withdrawn or kept at a place not within the view of the public but available at a moment's notice His Excellency thereupon pointed out the humours of the crowd and did not see his way to accede to my request. I further begged His Excellency either to accompany me or to go by himself in order to get a correct appreciation of the situation. But His Excellency did not approve of it. The interview ended with a request from His Excellency that I should do the best I could to keep peace and order and I promised I would do so.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

In the meantime as I learnt later the military had been called out and the crowd had been fired upon resulting in several regrettable casualties. I received intimation of this shortly after 4 p.m. and at once started for Harrison Road with a view to prevent further bloodshed and loss of life if possible. I was accompanied by Messrs. H. D. Bose, [redacted] Na. ceeded oad we ross by a e in hand assage and a re standing in le in hand. The and it was immea group of people— rather in an excited nted out to the dead body ying on the east foot path gh. Some one in the crowd Mr. B. K. Lahiri, who was in letter which was found in the the particular gentleman showing e gentleman shot down was a mere by. While this was going on some ple brought up on a bamboo stretcher mprovised for the occasion the body of a Marwari gentleman with his head hanging down and the body besmeared with blood. The man appeared to have received several wounds and was on the point of death. He was being carried to the Hospital. Some of the people who had assembled round us complained to me that although no provocation had been given by the crowd, yet about 8 people had been shot down and the military, instead of shooting them in the leg, had lodged their bullets on the upper part of the body; they also complained that whereas most of themselves did not carry even walking sticks, the soldiers fully armed should have shot them down. I and my friends asked the people to be patient and to remember Mr. Gandhi's instruction which was to submit cheerfully and not to retaliate. We then got down from the car and approached the cordon of soldiers. We found that about 200 yards in front of that cordon a crowd had assembled consisting of about 2,000 people who were not in any way disorderly but they were shouting out from time to time "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" "Hindu Musalman ki Jan." I and my friends then approached the officer in charge of the soldiers who told me that we should not attempt to go through the crowd as we might be assaulted. I said that the crowd consisted of my own countrymen and it was not likely that they would misbehave and that any event we would take the risk. Being asked why the soldiers had fired, the reply was that some brick-bats had been thrown at the soldiers by the crowd and thereupon they had fired. I said that no one among the soldiers appeared to have been hurt in any way and there seemed to have been no justification for firing. We then went ahead through the cordon. While we had advanced about 30 yards we were told to get back or be shot as there would be firing in two minutes or so. We protested against this and pointed out that the crowd was well behaved and we should be able to take them with us to the Beadon Square if we were given the opportunity to explain the position to the crowd which the soldiers were not able to do on account of their ignorance of the vernacular and their inability to make themselves understood by the people. We were thereupon allowed by the officer in charge to approach the people in front of them. The crowd was not at all troublesome and not even in an angry mood. They only said that if soldiers were to fire at them without provocation what was their remedy. We reminded them of Mahatama Gandhi's exhortation that they should suffer and not retaliate and asked them to come with us to the meeting which was to be held in the Beadon Square. The crowd followed us in a quiet and orderly fashion, shouting as before "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" "Hindu Musalman Ki Jai" and so on. At the Beadon Square a large number of people had already assembled (about 25,000 people). The meeting was a very orderly one and the speakers throughout exhorted the people to proceed peacefully. The "Hartal" was put an end to and the people were requested to return to their usual avocations.

SATURDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

From early in the morning of Saturday the public of Calcutta showed the unmistakable sign that they would observe the day as a mark of sorrow and protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest. No shops were opened and consequently there was no business done in the busy quarters of Harrison Road, Colootala, Chitpore or Mechua Bazar. From early morning Marwari volunteers were posted at various places of Barabazar, Sinduria Patty, Mechuabazar, and Chitpore to maintain the peace and tranquillity of the town. Passengers who were going by tram cars along Harrison Road and Chitpore Road were most politely requested to alight from the cars and forego the luxury of a drive and with them joined the street urchins who boarded the foot boards of the tram cars and asked the passengers with vociferous shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai" to get down from the cars. This amused the passengers and they smilingly got down from the car. By 7-30 or 8 o'clock in the morning all cars stopped plying along Harrison Road and Chitpore Road. There was absolutely no trouble in any part of the town and our representative walked along the Harrison Road without encountering any disturbance anywhere. But there was a visible sign of grief and sorrow in every face and people every now and then crying "Hai Hai" and the boys shouting "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai."

PROCESSIONS.

A procession composed of Hindus, Mussalmans, Marwaris, etc., started from Harrison Road at about 7 a.m. and proceeded along Harrison Road to the Ganges *via* Canning Street singing national songs. The processions swelled as they proceeded to the Ganges. They arrived at the ghat at about 9 a.m. the people taking their bath in the holy waters. On their way back they came singing national songs amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Hindu Mussalman Ki Jai" along Clive Street, Harrison Road Cross Street and Cotton Street and ultimately dispersed at the Indian Home Rule League office at about 11 a.m. At this time about 60 volunteers were despatched to the various quarters of the town at Bow Bazar, Harrison Road, Strand Road and Chitpore Road to see that the crowd did not get anywhere out of hand. But as a matter of fact there was no cause of apprehension on that score. The crowd began to disperse at their request. It should be stated here that volunteers worked strenuously from Friday night. A party of them patrolled the streets all through night from 12 to 5 a.m. and maintained peace and order in the city.

AT BOW BAZAR.

When the procession was dispersing a man ran to the place post haste and told the people that 4 men had been arrested at Bow Bazar and one killed by the police. None knew who the man was, but the feeling ran high at that time and a huge crowd consisting of 2,000 men proceeded to Bow Bazar to see what the matter was. They proceeded along Chitpore Road calmly and when they arrived at Lal Bazar the police opposed them and arrested 10 or 12 from the crowd. One of them was a Mussalman, two were Marwaris and five Bhatias. So far as is known there was no disturbance and absolutely no justification for their arrest. Their only fault was, as far as it has been ascertained, they cried "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai." As this news of arrest reached Harrison Road, Babu Padam Raj Jain telephoned the matter to Mr. B. Chakravarty.

POLICE AT HARRISON ROAD.

About this time two motor cars with armed police arrived at the junction of Harrison Road and Chitpore Road. There were 4 police with "Lal Pagri" and Khaki uniform and two sergeants in every car. The sergeants were armed with revolvers and the police with regulation lathis. Every one was surprised at their sudden appearance after two days' demonstrations were over and especially when there was no earthly cause for it. Some excitement was marked in the crowd. The motor cars began to patrol along the area and after a parade of some time one car went to the Howrah Bridge and another in the direction of Upper Chitpore Road. As the car was proceeding the volunteers cleared the way for its safe passage but suddenly it changed its course and knocked down a boy who was standing near by. The boy fell unconscious on the ground. People ran to him apprehending that he was dead. The volunteers ran to the spot, took charge of the body and pacified the crowd by saying that the boy had only fainted away. The boy, however, soon regained his consciousness.

MORE POLICE ON THE SPOT.

Shortly after another posse of police numbering about fifteen with rifles headed by a sergeant came to the spot at the junction of Harrison Road and Chitpore. This crowd again became excited at the sight of the police. Babu Padam Raj Jain and other volunteers began to pacify the mob. Then came two other cars with 12 European soldiers. There was an Indian officer with them. The motor cars were stopped at the crossing of the Harrison Road and Chitpore. This time the huge crowd who assembled there became very much excited. Each time the police arrived on the spot they were greeted with vociferous cheers of "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai" and "Bande Mataram." Babu Madho Prasad Sukul went to an Indian officer of the police and told him that the sight of the armed police was causing excitement. He said further that there was no trouble on Friday and Saturday as there was no interference of the police in their peaceful demonstration. He asked the officer to kindly take away the police from the spot, otherwise it would be difficult to keep this crowd under control. But the officer said that they heard there would be trouble in the town, so they would not take away the police force. The motor car then proceeded towards the north along Chitpore Road. The crowd made way as the car proceeded without creating any trouble.

AT STRAND ROAD.

At about 1 or 1-30 p.m. a large crowd assembled at the Strand Road at the foot of the Howrah Bridge. As motor cars were passing along the Strand, they were stopped and the passengers were requested to get down and walk on foot. One motor car with two Europeans came from the direction of the Howrah Station. The crowd shouted out to stop the car. The driver did not mind them. Thereupon the car was forcibly stopped. The Europeans came out of the car, took stones and pelted at the mob. The mob retaliated with like misiles. One of the Europeans escaped to the Howrah Station and the other took refuge under the Building of Messrs. Joseph and Co. At this a sergeant who was posted there, asked a constable to disperse the mob. The constable tried to persuade the mob to go away, but did not succeed. He went to the sergeant and told him that he (the constable) was unable to disperse the crowd, but he would not beat them back; at this the sergeant drew his revolver and fired at the constable. The man was wounded at the back and fell unconscious on the ground. Some among the crowd fell upon the sergeant and began to belabour him. But the sergeant managed to make good his escape. The infuriated crowd turned the petrol tank over the car and then burnt it to ashes. The people then placed the unconscious constable on a bench and carried him in a procession amidst shouts of "Desha Bhaktaki Jai", "Mahatma Gandhi Ji ki Jai", along the Harrison Road. The people surrounded the wounded constable in order to have a peep at him. Some were seen crying "Hai Hai." When the mob carried him to the junction of Chitpore Road they found Mr. B. Chakrabarty who had already come there. They showed him the wounded man and narrated how the poor man was shot by the sergeant. Mr. Chakrabarty took the "chapras" of the constable and said that he would report the matter to the Governor. It was found that the number of the constable was 14. The mob then took him to the Marawari Hospital. The wound was found to be four and half inches deep. After he was kept there for two hours he was taken to the Medical College Hospital.

At the sight of the wounded constable and when the sad story of his wound got abroad, the mob became quite excited. Babu Iswari Prasad was asked by an officer of the army to disperse the mob whereupon the former took some volunteers with him and began to disperse the crowd towards the Howrah Bridge. The crowd obeyed them and for some time the mob left the main road and stood on the footpath. When Babu Iswari Prasad came near the Howrah Bridge he found the mob very much excited. They exclaimed that one of them had been brutally wounded. They must avenge his blood. Either they would kill the sergeant or they would be killed, Pandit Iswari Prasad and the volunteers tried their utmost to pacify the mob. Pundit Madho Prasad Garudia gave a short lecture and told the crowd that any act of violence on their part would pain Mahatma Gandhi for whom they were making this demonstration. He exclaimed to them the Satyagraha principle of Mahatma Gandhi and exhorted them to maintain absolute self-restraint. The mob seemed to be pacified to some extent.

A SERGEANT'S CONDUCT.

At this time a fresh party of about fifteen Indian force with three sergeants and Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, were seen coming to the spot from the direction of the High Court. The party stopped near the burnt motor car. By this time the crowd began to disperse. The officer in charge of the party called Babu Saraju Prasad Singh, member of the Executive Committee of the India Home Rule League and addressed him thus:—"I give you two minutes' time to disperse the crowd. if you fail, I will open fire. Babu Saraju and some other volunteers formed a cordon by joining hands and began to press back the crowd steadily. The sergeant was not satisfied. He came before the crowd and began to push them back, Babu Saraju Prasad intervened and said to the sergeant "please do not get the crowd more excited by pushing them in such a way. I am dispersing them peacefully." At this the Sergeant flew into a rage and addressed him again: "disperse the mob in two minutes or I will fire upon them." Babu Saraju Prasad said, "you are again and again threatening us by saying that you will fire upon the crowd, but this is only exciting them all the more. Again, if you open fire, 200 or 300 people may be killed, but this will not restore peace. There will be more excitement. You will create that very mischief which you are trying to prevent." Thereupon the officer went away. At this time Mr. B. Chakrabarty came to that place. Babu Saraju Prasad told him about the matter and said that it would be absolutely impossible for him to maintain peace if the police did not leave the place: Mr. Chakrabarty heard everything and then came back to the junction of Chitpore Road. He told the people that he was going to see the Governor about the matter and left the place. This happened at about 3 p.m.

BAPTISM IN FIRE.

At about 3-30 p.m. a force of some 20 European soldiers came to the junction of the Harrison Road and the Chitpore, a motor car closely following them. Then arrived a company of 20 or 25 European Infantry. As the number of police and soldiers began to increase, the mob became most excited. They surrounded the machine-gun and shouted "Mahatma Gandhi ji ki Jai." The volunteers were unable to disperse the mob. At last the captain asked the volunteers to leave the place. But still there was absolute peace among the crowd. Suddenly the soldiers levelled their rifles at the mob in the direction of Lower Chitpore. The volunteers came between the crowd and the soldiers and formed a cordon by joining their hands together. They pressed the crowd back and took them to Chorabagan. The crowd was asked to maintain peace and to go to Beadon Square and attend the meeting which was going to be held there.

Suddenly the machine-gun was removed from the junction along the Harrison Road and placed near the house of Rai Badri Das Bahadur facing the Howrah Bridge. The mob was pressed back towards the Howrah Bridge; but from the Howrah Bridge again they were pressed back towards Harrison Road. The soldiers picketted a portion of the junction of Chitpore Road and Harrison Road, and no one was allowed to pass by that way. The people who were crowded between the Howrah Bridge and the Chitpore Road junction could not find any way out. Suddenly a volley was discharged at the upper storey of the house of Protap Narayan De. Another fusillade followed and a girl in the upper story was wounded. It is impossible to find out any reason for this wanton outrage. Some one suggested that stones were pelted at the soldiers from the crowd and the soldiers thought that the showers came from the building. Then followed a horrible scene. Murderous fires were opened and volleys after volleys discharged. When the smoke disappeared it was found that seven men lay weltering in a pool of blood. They were stone dead. 13 men were wounded and some of them were lying unconscious. It is not possible to estimate the number of the wounded. Because some people had taken shelter in their house with bayonet wounds and dared not come out of ill-treatment. Thus a helpless and unarmed crowd was dispersed by volleys of machine-gun fire, who might have been scared away by police batons or better have been controlled by their leaders.

Our representative at about 5 a.m., was coming from the High Court along the Strand. He saw a cavalry of European soldiers marching to the Howrah Bridge. At the foot of the Howrah Bridge a machine-gun was placed facing towards Harrison Road. A strong horse of European and Indian soldiers was guarding the place. Motor cars with armed soldiers were patrolling Harrison Road, and at places there were posted armed soldiers. Another machine-gun was posted at the junction of Harrison Road and Chitpore Road. The whole locality was perfectly quiet. The tram cars were plying as usual and the soldiers were regailing themselves with soda water and lemonade after the day's work.

Again at 9-30 p.m., our representative went to the Howrah Bridge by tram car The police and the military were in evidence everywhere. He asked a fellow passenger who happened to be an officer of the Calcutta Police, about the number of dead. He said that 6 people were killed all told. He was asked whether the statement that a sergeant shot a constable was true. The officer said he could not tell him everything and smiled and went about his way.

SUNDAY'S ACCOUNT.

In the morning our representative took a stroll in the Harrison Road, Strand, Nimtolla Beadon Street, Chitpore Road, Bow Bazar Sealdah, but found everything calm and quiet. But soldiers were posted in important crossings. All business in Harrison Road was stopped.

MARWARI HINDU HOSPITAL.

Babu Sourendra Mohon Mukherjee of Kalighat died of his wound. The poor man came to Barabazar from his office at 1. Clive Street to buy some fruits. He bought the fruits and was returning home. He somehow got mixed with the crowd. While the machine-gun was taking its toll of human lives he was hit by a ball on his face. He was taken to the Marwari Hospital. The poor man succumbed to his wounds this afternoon at about 1 p.m. His father-in-law is a translator in the High Court. His bemoanings with the fruits in hand which the son-in-law had bought last evening by the death-bed drew tears from all.

It was with difficulty that permission was obtained to take the dead body of Sourendra Mohon in a procession to the burning ghat. The news spread like wild fire. People began to assemble in front of the hospital with flowers in hand to give their last offerings to the dead. But to the utter surprise of all the dead body was taken by the back door and afterwards it was stated that the dead body must be taken to the morgue for the coroner's inquest, and then it might be taken in a procession to the burning ghat. As this was a Sunday there could not be any inquest and the people had to come back disappointed.

Altogether 9 cases came in the Marwari hospital. Two of the persons were already dead. A boy named Haridhan Mutraj was a servant of Surendra Nath Chattapadhaya. The poor boy was going to Babu Dhirendra Nath Mukherjee of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., with a letter of invitation from his master. He was hit by a bullet and died on the spot. The other dead who came to the hospital was a Bengali boy. He got a bullet wound in the abdomen. 2 men were discharged with their wounds bandaged. There are still two cases in the hospital. One of them is a Musalman. A pellet has been extracted from his wound.

NIMTOLLA GHAT.

Two dead bodies were burned down on Saturday night in the burning ghat and on Sunday 4 bodies were burnt.

MAYO HOSPITAL.

The under-mentioned patients were given first aid at the Bishudhananda Saraswaty Hospital, Cotton Street and then had been sent to the Mayo Hospital for treatment.

(1) Puranmall aged 30—Male Marwari—Hostmall Lachmichand of 47 Khagaripatti liver perforated and rigut arm perforated and smashed.

(2) Brijlal aged 30 of 125, Cotton Street Rt. abdomen perforated. The man died.

(3) Dukhra Ahir aged 25 of Jogannath Ghat Bhojoo Gola—Rt. thigh perforated.

(4) Purushottom aged 28 of Jagannath Ghat Thakur Prosad House, left Buttock perforated

(5) Shekaran Bryce aged 22 of 37, Armanian Street right arm smashed biceps.

(6) Malliram Brahmin aged 30, of Daccapatti, 1, Goemka Lane.

(7) Kunja Behari aged 30, Kahar. by caste of 4 Hasnokheria. He was not sent to hospital. He has got a bayonet wound in the buttock.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

THANA DIST CONFERENCE.

CONDEMNS ROWLATT ACT.

At the second day's sitting of the Thana District Conference the following resolutions were passed among others. The first was the usual loyalty resolution. The second expressed condolences to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the death of his son Prince John; and the third resolution appointed office bearers for the current year; the fourth supported all the resolutions passed at the Delhi Congress. The Conference also passed a resolution that the country should support the Swadeshi movement, even at a sacrifice; that they condemned the Rowlatt Act which was against the liberty of the subject; that Government should set at liberty all political prisoners as the war was over and there was no further necessity of keeping them in prison, or restricting their liberty; that they were thankful to Mr Joseph Baptista for his work for India in Great Britain; that there should be more facilities on the railways for both passengers and goods, that the railway rates should be lowered and that the inconveniences from which the third class passengers were suffering for a long time should be forthwith removed; that there should be total prohibition; that the restrictions against inter-provincial movements of grains and other foodstuffs should be removed as they bore heavily on the poor; that there should be free and compulsory education, that the Government should pay the municipalities two-thirds of the total cost incurred by them towards that object, that the school fees in the secondary schools should be reduced, that facilities should be given for teaching English along with the vernaculars, and that agricultural and technical instructions should be imparted in the schools; that there should be an industrial survey for the encouragement of struggling and new industries; that there should be more facilities in the way of free grazing for village cattle, that the grazing lands, the administration of which is in the hands of the Forest Department, should be made over to the revenue authorities as the present facilities given to the farmers were quite insufficient; that the fines which at present were levied on the villagers for any damage done to the forest should be put a stop to; that Government should abolish all royalty on some of the timbers such as teak, blackwood etc.

There were many resolutions on the agricultural and forest grievances and many of the agriculturists took part in the debate. The Conference were also of the opinion that there should be Notified Area Committees and Sanitary Committees on the elective principles; that they protested strongly against the partition of Thana District and the removal of the headquarters to another place from the town of Thana; that they condemned the deportation of Dr. Satyanal, Dr. Kitchlew, Messrs. Dhunichand, Choudhari and Harkishan Lal under the Defence of India Act. There were also several other resolutions pertaining to the grievances of the Thana District.

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS AND REPATRIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 14.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20.

In the House of Commons, Brigadier-General Croft affirmed that numerous demobilised officers and men were suffering serious losses owing to the long delay in their repatriation to India.

Mr. Montagu replied that the India Office was responsible only for the repatriation of the Indian Army Reserve Officers. He was not aware of any delay in regard to them and had received no complaints. He would investigate any case communicated to him.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Montagu pointed out that the original scheme for the Indian Railway Board had been modified in the light of experience. It had been found desirable to introduce a non-railway element in view of administrative and financial problems with which it had to deal and the presidentship was open equally to railway and non-railway members, but he thought that the composition of the Board would necessarily be reviewed in the forthcoming enquiry into the management of Indian railways.

WOMEN INTERRUPTERS OF COMMONS PROCEEDINGS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20.

The women who interrupted the proceedings in the Commons were subsequently identified as Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Cole and Miss Stephenson. They were released.

QUEEN'S CLUB TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20.

At the Queen's Club in Lawn Tennis Covered Courts championships in the challenge rounds of gentlemen's doubles R. Lycett and Major R. Heath of Australia beat P. Dawson and T. Mavrogordato (holders) by 6/4, 7-5, 4 6, 6/4.

In mixed doubles, R. Lycett of Australia an Miss Ryan of California beat E. Gwynne-Evans and Miss Holman (holders) by 6 1, 6/3.

PEACE TERMS TO BE SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT.

M. PICHON'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17

Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 20

PARIS.—In the Chamber M. Pichon announced that the peace terms would be submitted for ratification to Parliament when signed.

Replying to protests regarding the non-publication of the terms prior to signature, M. Pichon demanded a vote of confidence which was adopted by 360 to 126.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

PREMIER ON GENERAL SITUATION.

"A STERN PEACE TO VINDICATE JUSTICE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 19.

The Premier, in a speech in the Commons emphasised the gigantic character of the task before the Peace Conference. No previous Conference had been confronted with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity. The Congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to the present Conference, occupied eleven months, and its problems were insignificant compared with those of the present Conference.

He pointed out that ten new states had sprung into existence, some semi-independent and some possibly protectorates and the boundaries of them must be indicated, if not defined.

The boundaries of fourteen countries must be recast. This gave some idea of the purely territorial difficulties. but there were other problems equally great and important and equally affecting the peace of the world and human destiny, in each of which, if blunders were made, humanity might have to pay. The examples were armaments, economic questions, international waterways, railways and indemnities. The question of indemnities was not easy and and was not even settled by a telegram. (Laughter and cheers).

SOCIETY OF NATIONS.

He referred to the international arrangements for Labour, which had never hitherto been attempted and he paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. Barnes and the assistance of Labour Members and Trade Unionists by which a great world scheme had been adopted. There was also that great experiment on which the whole peace hung, namely the Society of Nations. All and each of these separately would occupy months and blunder might precipitate a universal war. With almost every nation on earth engaged in considering these problems, they were justified in taking some time. (Cheers). It would have been imperative in some respects that they should take more time, but for the fact that they were establishing a machinery capable of readjusting and correcting possible mistakes.

That was why the League of Nations instead of wasting saved time They had to shorten their labours because, while trying to build they had seen in many lands the foundations of society tumbling into dust. No body of men had worked harder, more harmoniously or under greater difficulties. The journey was not at an end, it was still full of perils for all lands and peoples. He begged that the men who were doing their best should be left in peace or that others should be sent.

The Premier referred to the intrinsic difficulties of dealing with the problems of the multitude of nations with varying interests. He believed that the difficulties would be surmounted, but it was not easy. There were questions one had never heard of, which almost imperilled the peace of Europe. While they were sitting in Paris, a question never heard of before the war nearly produced a conflict between two Allied states. There were a number of such.

The difficulties in the Balkans had created an atmosphere of unrest from which war arose and one of the features of the present situation was that owing to the breaking up of great Empires, Central Europe had been Balkanised into small states. Care must be taken lest the causes of future unrest were created by the settlement now being made.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The Russian situation was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men. One difficulty was that there is no Russia. Nobody could say that the organisation controlling Central Russia was even *de facto* Government for the whole Russia. They had the spectacle of a vast country in chaos and confusion and anarchy. "It is just like a volcano, which is still in fierce eruption and the best you can do is to provide security for those dwelling on the most remote and the most inaccessible slopes and arrest the devastating flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands.

There was no question of recognition. It was never proposed and never discussed, because no Government represented the whole of Russia and because the Bolshevik Government had committed crimes against Allied subjects, which would make it impossible to recognise it even under other circumstances and because even at this moment they were attacking our friends in Russia.

Examining the proposal favouring military intervention, the Premier said it was a very sound fundamental principle of our foreign policy that we never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries however badly governed and notwithstanding the state of British feeling. The practical difficulties of a gigantic military enterprise into Russia were immense. Russia had often been invaded but never conquered by a foreign foe. Even if conquest were possible, political and practical difficulties remained.

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

He was horrified at the Bolshevist teachings, but he would rather leave Russia Bolshevist until she saw what Bolshevism was doing than see Britain made bankrupt by costly military intervention, because that would be the surest road to the spread of Bolshevism in Britain. (Cheers). He was convinced that to attempt military intervention in Russia would be the greatest stupidity. Government supported General Koltchak and Denikin because they had revolted against the Bolshevisk Government at our instigation and largely at our expense and prevented the Germans from securing the resources of Russia, which would have enabled them to break the blockade. Had we abandoned them to the Bolshevists it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land. (Cheers). They only asked to be supplied with arms and he did not regard that as the slightest departure from Britain's fundamental policy.

Our policy was to prevent the forcible eruption of Bolshevism into Allied lands and, therefore we were organising all the forces in Allied countries bordering on the territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea. If Bolshevism attacked any of our Allies it was our business to defend them. The world would not be passive so long as Russia was torn and rent by civil war. Our policy was to induce the warring parties in Russia to meet and discuss the establishment of a commonly acceptible authority, which the Allies could recognise as the Russian Government.

He did not despair of a solution and there were even now promising factors. Reliable information indicated that while the Bolshevisk forces were apparently growing in strength, Bolshevism itself was rapidly waning and breaking down before the relentless economic pressure. There were unmistakeable signs that Russia was emerging and when she was again sane and normal, we should make peace in Russia.

Replying to an interruption by Mr. Clynes. the Premier said Government had received no approaches at all from the Russian Bolshevist Government. (Cheers). He had heard reports that others had received proposals which they assumed to be authentic. These were never submitted to the Peace Conference by any member of the Conference and, therefore, the Conference did not consider them.

GENERAL PEACE TERMS.

Referring to the general peace terms the Premier said that the representatives of Great Powers had reached complete understanding on the great fundamental questions affecting peace with Germany. They had formulated those demands and he hoped that by the end of next week they would be presented.

Mr. Lloyd George strongly denounced the attempts to sow dissension and distrust between the Allies and said that no one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibilities of Europe with long and bitter memories of national conflict than President Wilson. (Cheers). They had never forgotten the poignant fact that most of the war sufferings and sacrifices had been borne by the heroic France and they had not forgotten that she was entitled to feel a sense of security against the repetition of an attack.

The Premier continued, "Upon all questions that have come before us we have come to unanimous conclusions (Cheers). What happened at the Vienna Conference bowed the importance of unanimity. He unhesitatingly concluded that it would be a first class blunder to publish the peace terms before they had been discussed with the enemy. No Peace Conference had ever given its proceedings so much publicity, but he would rather have a good peace than a good press. (Cheers). The Conference would take every action necessary to prevent premature publication, which would only encourage the enemy to resist.

ALLIES DEMANDS.

The Premier declared that every pledge Government had given had been incorporated in the Allies' demands. Government had never swerved an iota from those demands. They stood by them because they thought them just. "We want a stern peace, because the occasion demands it, but it must be designed not to gratify vengeance, but to vindicate justice and every clause and term must be justified on that ground. Above all we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war. I am going back to Paris if the House wants me to go. (Loud cheers.) Whoever goes back will meet the emissaries of the enemy and must possess full confidence of Parliament. Parliament could repudiate the treaty when it was signed, but it would be very difficult, so before anyone goes to Paris Parliament must feel at any rate that whoever is there will carry out the pledges to the utmost of his power and conviction."

After denouncing newspaper attempts to sow dissension between the Allies and emphasising the necessity of freeing commerce and industry as soon as possible and reducing the enormous war expenditure, Mr. Lloyd-George said that one of the results of peace would be the abolition of the great continental menace of armaments. The forces of Germany would be reduced to an army only just adequate to police her cities and protect her commerce. We and Europe must profit thereby. The danger was not that there might be a recrudescence in Germany, because Germany would only with difficulty raise 80,000 armed men to preserve order. The danger was that the world was going to pieces and the giant spectre of hunger was stalking through the land.

The Premier concluded by emphasising that it was the duty of all statesmen and parliaments and guiders of public opinion not to soil the triumph of right by indulging in angry passions, but to consecrate the sacrifices of millions to the permanent redemption of mankind from the scourge and agony of war. (Cheers).

ATTACK ON PRESS.

Mr. Lloyd-George in the course of his speech made a sensational attack on "the attempts of certain newspaper owners suffering from diseased vanity to sow dissension between the Allies. "The Times" is a three-penny edition of the "Daily Mail". On the Continent there is an idea that it is a semi-official organ of Government. That shows how long old traditions take to die."

LENIN'S OFFER TO GERMANY.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST ENTENTE.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. April 19.

The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" states that after the outbreaks of Bolshevism in Hungary, Lenin forwarded a note to Scheidemann containing an offer from the Bolshevists that Russia and Hungary should form an Alliance with Germany against the Entente and immediately place half a million men at Germany's disposal. The note offered to guarantee Germany's 1914, frontiers except Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, Germany to assist Russia against the Entente and form a purely Socialistic Cabinet.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

ATTITUDE OF SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd., 8 a.m., April 18.

PARIS, April 14.—The Havas Agency states: The French papers draw attention to the tendency of the Scandinavian countries, notably Sweden, to open financial relations with the Bolshevists. This tendency is favoured by certain American circles. The French Government, however, cannot admit the validity of such negotiations.

BOLSHEVISTS IN RIGA.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., April, 19.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Libau states that the Bolshevists have mobilised all males in Riga between the ages of 18 and 38 and have sent many to Central Russia, including three hundred prominent citizens, as hostages.

BOLSHEVIST PLOT IN RUMANIA.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. Noon, April 18.

BERNE, April, 14.—The Rumania Press Bureau announces that the Rumanian authorities have discovered a far-reaching Bolshevist conspiracy, the headquarters of which are at Clausenburg. Several relatives of Bela Kun are said to be implicated.

RUMANIAN REVERSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

A Bolshevik wireless message from Ukraine declares that after a fierce fighting the Rumanians have begun a general retreat into Bessarabia.

WEST OF SIBERIA FREE OF BOLSHEVISM.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. noon, April 18.

HELSINGFORDS.—The entire west of Siberia is now reported free of Bolshevism. The Koltchak Government is being stabilised.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN HONGKONG.

ALLEGED ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Croft drew attention to the report that German Missionaries in Hongkong were actively undermining British interests and urged the repatriation of all Germans in Hongkong.

Col. Amery replied that the only German Missionaries in Hongkong were eight women, who had been in charge of charitable institutions under supervision. They were now being sent back to Germany. All other Germans had long since been removed from the colony, except three, two of whom were only technically German subjects and the third, a man of British sympathies, whose exemption was specially requested by the military authorities.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons to-day is awaited with intense interest. Many members have postponed their departure for the Easter vacation in order to hear the first complete pronouncement by a leading member of the Peace Conference and there is a remarkable demand for tickets to the galleries.

Mr. Lloyd George had an audience of the King last evening.

It is announced that the Premier will speak immediately the House opens and not as first intended after the other speakers. The change of plan is due to the Premier's belief, after making enquiries that there is a desire to assail the action of the British delegates to the Peace Conference.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MUNICH.

COMMUNISTS NOT YET MASTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 18.

BERLIN, April 14.—The latest reports state that the Communists at Munich are not yet mastered. Heavy fighting is raging in the streets between Government troops and Red Guards. The latter with the trench mortars recaptured the railway-station, post-offices and several other public buildings.

BATTLE IN MUNICH.

SPARTACISTS IN POSSESSION OF RAILWAY STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 20.

BERLIN, April 15.—The battle in Munich between Government troops and the Spartacists for the possession of the railway station, has ended in the complete defeat of the former. The railway communication between Berlin and Munich is suspended.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS REINFORCED.

INCREASING STREET FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 20.

BERLIN.—The latest news from Munich is that the city is entirely in the power of the Spartacists, but that Government troops have been reinforced and are now bombarding the Spartacists' stronghold in the railway station. Other Bavarian reinforcements are proceeding to Munich. The Spartacists have arrested most of the members of the Central Council. Street fighting is increasing and there have been many civilian victims.

MURDER OF NEURING.

ARREST OF WOMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 18.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that several women have been arrested in Dresden as being ringleaders in throwing the War Minister Neuring into the Elbe.

REPORTED MURDERS IN HUNGARY.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH AND WEKERLE AMONG VICTMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
BERLIN, April 14.

It is reported that the Communist rulers in Budapest have caused Archduke Joseph Wekerle, ex-Premier and Szterenye, ex-Minister of Commerce, to be murdered in prison.

DISCUSSION ON PENSION GRATUITIES.

A SCENE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

Mr. Tyson Wilson moved a resolution, which was seconded, that the present pensions gratuities awarded to ex-soldiers or dependents were inadequate and ought to be increased.

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-day in the course of a debate on Mr. Wilson's motion two women in the gallery started shouting "You murderers are leading the workers to another war." They were ejected struggling and protesting. A third woman shouted "Long live the Soviets," but withdrew quietly when requested.

Mr. Worthington-Evans replying to the debate mentioned that during the last three months the Pensions Bill had increased by three millions.

The motion was withdrawn.

NEW AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

PARIS.—General Pershing, Mr. Baker, the American War Secretary, and Mr. Wallace, the new American Ambassador to France have arrived here.

ALIENS' RESTRICTION BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

In the House of Commons the Aliens Restriction Bill maintaining for one year after the war the present powers of the authorities passed the second reading.

QUIET THROUGHOUT EGYPT.

NOTABLES' REGRET FOR RIOTS.

400 ARRESTS AT ASSIUT.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 8 a.m. April, 19.

CAIRO April 12.—An Egyptian communique says:—Since noon yesterday all has been quiet thoroughout Egypt. A deputation from the Notables of Alexandria called to-day on the General Officer Commanding and expressed regret for the incidents which occurred on Thursday and their appreciation of the patience and forbearance of the troops.

Four hundred arrests have been made at Assiut in connection with the recent riots and plundering.

RIOTING IN CAIRO.

MANY ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 13.

CAIRO, April 11.—Many Armenians were massacred in the rioting on Wednesday and Thursday. The number is not yet established, but ambulances took fifteen bodies from the houses in Abdin Square alone yesterday. There are probably numerous victims in the Mohamed Ali quarter which is inhabited by small shop-keepers.

What was noteworthy was a systematic inquiry regarding houses in which Armenians were living as happened in previous Constantinople massacres.

Many terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the European suburb of Heliopolis, whereupon local policemen and watchmen abandoned their posts apparently shirking responsibility.

The military in Cairo till yesterday had collected 2,500 Armenians and lodged them in various buildings under military protection.

IMPROVING SITUATION IN EGYPT.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10 a.m., April 20.

In the House of Commons in the course of a statement on the Egyptian situation, Mr. Harmsworth said that from the general point of view of public safety the conditions were more satisfactory. No incidents of any particular importance were reported from the provinces, although attempts had been made in some districts in the delta to interfere with the railway and telephonic communication. The strike of Government employees continues. The new Ministry is endeavouring to settle the strike. The moderate elements are apparently strongly opposed to its continuance, but agitators are succeeding in keeping it going.

General Allenby's policy under powers vested in him is to secure cooperation of all parties in restoring law and order and normal conditions of life throughout the country.

GERMANS IN [illegible]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, April
Recd. 8 a.m. April, 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth stated that the question of preventing the Germans from returning to China was one for the decision of the Chinese Government, who would doubtless be largely guided by any decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the general policy of trade relations with the enemy countries.

SILVER MARKET.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. April, 19.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—Corresponding with the movements of the exchange with the United States the price has fluctuated daily except to-day. The Shanghai exchange has risen to 4/9½ a tael.

(Continued from Column 6).

but Mr. Lloyd George favours a higher payment spread over fifty years.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 18.

A later message says:—It is expected in French circles that the Germans at Versailles will not be allowed to discuss the territorial and military stipulations which they have to accept integrally, but they will perhaps be permitted to discuss the financial and economic terms.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES TO BE SIGNED ON MAY 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PARIS, April 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

The idea gains ground in the Conference circles that the peace preliminaries will be signed on May 10th, the anniversary of the Peace of Frankfort.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COVENANT AS FINALLY SHAPED.

MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH DEFAULTERS.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 18.

An exhaustive summary of the League of Nations Covenant, which has been published, provides for the inclusion of all belligerent states named in the document annexed to the Covenant, all neutral states so named and in future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the states already members of the League.

The League will act through an Assembly comprising not more than three representatives each of the member states, each state, however, having only one vote, and a Council comprising for the present one representative of each of the five Great Powers and each of four other Powers as selected from time to time by the Assembly.

The number of Powers of each class represented on the Council may be increased. Other Powers shall have the right to sit as members on the Council during the discussion of matters in which they are especially interested. In the Council, as in the Assembly each state shall have only one vote. Both bodies can deal with any matter of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world. The decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases.

The Secretariat and all other bodies under the League may include women equally with men.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The members agree to reduce armaments, the plans for such reduction being suggested by the Council, but only adopted with the consent of the states themselves, who cannot thereafter increase them without the concurrence of the Council.

Measures are specified for dealing with states breaking the Covenant. The Council will recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. States not members of the League will be invited to accept the obligations of the League for the purpose of particular disputes and if they fail to comply they may be coerced.

The Covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

The former German Colonies will be administered in the interests of civilisation by states selected for the purpose as mandatories of the League, which will exercise general supervision. The member states accept certain responsibilities with regard to labour conditions, treatment of natives, and white slave traffic, opium traffic and arms traffic with uncivilised or semi-civilised countries.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

FORMAL INVITATION SENT TO GERMAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 20.

PARIS, April 15.—A formal invitation has been sent to the German Government [illegible] representatives to Versailles on [illegible] the German[illegible] two hundred. [illegible] Germans will be allowed to send an emissary to Berlin with the text of terms, allowing eight days for the journey to Berlin and return and eight days' grace before the signature of the treaty. It is hoped that the treaty will be signed before May 15th.

The Council of Four has decided that Danzig will be a free city, Poland receiving a territorial corridor linking up inland Poland with Danzig.

PEACE WITHIN PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S STATEMENT.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 18.

PARIS April 14.—The Havas Agency states:—Replying to a deputation of Deputies asking for assurances that the Peace Conference would provide full reparation and security, M. Clemenceau said that the recent difficulties had been smoothed out and complete accord had been reached on the question of reparation and the Sarre Basin, while almost complete accord had been reached on the question of the Franco-German frontier.

INEMNITY FROM GERMANY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEW.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. April 19.

PARIS.—A member of Mr. Lloyd-George's entourage interviewed by "Echo de Paris" is reported as saying that Mr. Lloyd George is insisting that besides a bond amounting to 125 or 150 milliards of francs, which she will be called on to sign, Germany must engage to meet the entire cost of the reparations, war damages and pensioners. Financial experts differ as to the amount Germany can pay within 35 years.

(Continued in column 5.)

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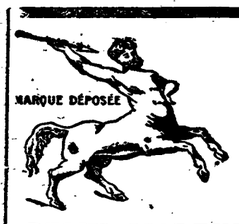

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MAINPURY CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S NARRATIVE OF A SECRET SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

In the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case, Somdeo, a Brahman, who was given a conditional pardon, deposed that he was a member of the secret society. Witness said there were four branches of the society: literary, military, spying, and Swadeshi departments. The work of the literary branch was to publish seditious and revolutionary literature. The work of the spying branch of the society was to find out, all that it could, about the Governments' affairs, about the strength of the military forces, about the forts, and also to do reconnoitring work for dacoities, and to find out what armed resistance they might expect. Witness recounted briefly the crimes in which he had taken part, or which he had heard of from the conspirators who had taken part in them.

ASSAULT ON A TEA PLANTER.

RIOT AT BATABARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEZPUR, April 16.

Information is received that a riot has taken place in a Batabari tea-garden. Mr. Twidey, manager of the garden, has been seriously assaulted by the coolies. Mr. Anderson, manager of Mazbat Garden left the place with the Assistant Surgeon in a motor car.

CO-OPERATION—BUT WITH WHOM?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the troubleus times through which we are passing, the educated and law-abiding section of the people has been exhorted an all sides by Government to co-operate with it in enforcing law and establishing order in the country on penalty of having all the engines of repression let loose upon it. To read these homilies one would think that we are either imbeiles or monsters. Certainly we are no more in love with disorder or mob-rule than Government itself. We know that we would be the first and the greatest sufferers by it. We should be the first to bring about a happier state of things for our country, but what baffles us is to find the Government asking us to achieve the impossible. With whom are we to co-operate? Is Anglo-India—official and non-official—prepared to give us an honest co-operation in redressing our grievances and securing our just rights? It pains one to find that there is not a single word of advice, much less of admonition, in these official utterances to those, whose blind egotism is largely responsible for the discontent in the land, not a single attempt to go to the root causes of this trouble. Has Anglo-India ever joined us either in the press or in the council-hall to form a healthy opposition to Government, without which no Government would remain on its best behaviour? Has it ever attempted to understand the Indian mind or acquaint itself with the current of public opinion? On the countrary it has opposed our most moderate claims and derided our just grievances. Instead of co-operation it has showered on us distrust and contumely. Whatever political advance we have made is not because of it, but in spite of it. Our press with one voice has denounced these unfortunate ... It is the duty of everyone of ... But that will not remove ... tent in the country. Let ... it down to think over it and ... ans to remove it not at the ... a pistol, nor by repressive measures, ... by wise and British states manship. Then will co-operation be not only possible, but also be profitable.

The time is past when the efficiency or honesty of the administration could be taken for granted. It cannot be imposed on the from outside. **It must grow within** us from the belief in the existence of a just and humane administration. But hopes deferred, nay frustrated, and rights taken away cannot engander that belief. Bureaucracy can no longer pass off as a body of supermen above criticism. They have been found to be of common clay, not above petty selfishness, tyranny and consumption, as witnessed by the various administrative scandals, which have added to the distress of the people. A hungry man may be pardoned if he cannot see reason, but is there any excuse for the bureaucrat not to see it except a blind, fatouous egtism. No where is the human animal so cheap as it is in India, but cheap as it is, it has learnt to understand its rights and appreciate the dignity of human life and labour.

Young India is a lover of England and the English and the ideals for which they stand. It has seen with admiration the spectacle of young men from Oxford and Cambridge rushing to France to fight the war of liberty even before England had decided to join it; it has marked the burning but silent patriotism, often too deep for words, of the young soldier-poets, as opposed to the garish and blatant sentiment which has contented itself by looking after its trade interests and making money hand over first; it has read the annals of the heroic deeds of these brave young men in the "Blackwood," the "Cornhill" and the "The English Review." But it has not failed to mark that England of those noble young men is not the England, of the diplomatist, the imperialist, the bureaucrat, who often exploits the great name of England for unholy ends. Young India does not want a severance from England. That, if it can be ever achieved, would be a great calamity. What it wants is that England should present the same face to India that it does to Europe; it wants truly British rule and more and more of it.—Yours, etc.,

D.

April 7.

SOCIAL RELATIONS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the above subject is being considered in the columns of local papers, will you be so good as to allow me space for a few remarks I have for the past 35 years and more been in close touch with Indians of various communities, and during the last fifteen years have travelled tens of thousands of miles all over this country to various parts of British India, but more so to Indian States, in my professional capacity as Architect. During these first class railway journeys, I have had the privilege of travelling with many Indian gentlemen, and in not a single case, Sir, have I found anything in their persons or manners to which the most fastidious person could take exception. On the contrary, during these intercourses, I have found many very pleasant and lasting friendships.

Were Europeans but to show a little sincere cordiality and sociality towards Indians, they would soon find, as I have found, that the educated Indian, is usually possessed of very good and polite manners, and in point of true gentlemanliness, is all that could be desired. There may be slight differences at times, but these could easily be settled with a kindly expressed remark or two. For instance, recently a fellow Indian traveller brought a basket of fruit into the compartment, which I realized would soon become objectionable, so I said "Would you mind this basket being put into the Lavatory as we would then both enjoy purer air in the compartment." This request, made in a friendly tone of voice, soon brought a ready compliance, and led to a happy journey, resulting in another friendship being formed, and, with one of the ablest and most charming Mahomedan gentleman in this Presidency.

If Englishmen but knew the many delightful friendships they lose during long years in India, because of an unfortunate racial social isolation, they would soon change their tactics, throw their reserved natures back to the West until they return there, and join in with Indian gentlemen and ladies of their own social standing, in making life, more delightful in India, than they previously dreamed of ever having it

This is exactly what lord and Lady Willingdon did, and we all know with what happy results.

A little kindness on the part of an Englishman or Englishwoman, immediately wins a warm affection on the part of the Indian, moreso perhaps than could be obtained for similar kindness in any other part of the world.

Apart from the social aspect the duty of every true British-er in India, is to do his utmost in every way possible to bring about the strongest union between India and England for their mutual good, and how better can this be done than by sincere brotherly fellowship, and a careful avoidance of every word deed or look calculated to cause pain to one's feelings?

How frequently most painful scenes are witnessed, particularly on railway platforms, through a neglect of the golden rule "Do to others as you would have others do to you."

Quite recently I witnessed two such cases of most inconsiderate treatment, which made my blood boil, and forced me to intervene and give a word of warning which had its wholesome effect, for the Government itself is absolutely down on this sort of things and a report of any such case is likely to be severely dealt with.

The less there is of club life isolation of kinds in India, and the more our spare afternoons or evenings are spent in getting to know and appreciate and love the many classes of people among whom we live and move and have our being the better will it be for all concerned, the greater will our influence for good be in this country, and the more speedily will the painful misunderstandings which exist at present, be removed. I affirm, Sir, that Indians of every community are as loveable people as are to be found anywhere on earth. It is both our duty and our privilege to win that love—(which is very easily won, both for our own personal happiness and for the national good of Great Britain and India, and for the good also of the peoples of Great Britain who reside in India. God help us do it.—Yours etc.,

E. W. PRITCHLEY.

Bombay, April 19.

C. M. A. 6TH DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the eve of Easter Holidays the C. M. A. 6th (Poona) Division got together all his Indian clerks and addressed them thus:—"I want you all for work here on Tuesday (when the office re-opens). Do not get yourself stuffed with bullets. As for the Satyagrahi fools they are nowhere after the first firing," and then followed an undesirable gesture of contempt. This is in connection with a rumour afloat here that Mahatma Gandhi will shortly arrive at Poona; and from the words of the high official there is no doubt that the authorities expect a plentiful harvest of Corpses in case of any popular demonstration. It is possible that the high official attempted wit; if so what inhuman wit! Without any unkind reference to Satyagrahis had the C. M. A. satisfied himself with mere advice asking his clerks not to partake in any popular demonstration he would have been within bounds; but he needs must have a fling at his Indian clerks. Exciting ill-feeling and discontent, among people is an act condemnable under the Defence of India Act. Does not the C. M. A. come under the regulation of the Act when he tries to excite discontent among His Majesty's subjects by abusing the revered names of national heroes, especially so at a time when trouble was expected in Poona. But I am forgetting the Defence Act is more intended for the week and loyal subjects of His Majesty than for the arrogant and supercillious bureaucrat; and that it is more intended to suppress feelings of nationality and patriotism than to punish appicious officials creating ill-feeling between his Majesty and his subjects by rash words.

The C. M. A. is a Christian and I believe a good Christian. He was leaving office on Thursday evidently to celebrate Easter-Friday in a fitting manner. Had he any idea of the significance of the day? Did he realise that Christ was a Satyagrahi out and out; and that he, the saviour of Mankind, was crucified because he led a campaign against spiritual slavery and superstitian. What need to remind a good Christian of this! Yet the C. M. A. was going to celebrate Good Friday after his unkind words against Satyagrahis—true followers of Christ! !—Yours, etc.,

KAUSALYA-KAUSIKA

Poona, April 18.

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TELEGRAMS: AUTOWORKS, BOMBAY. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE No. 2478.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIFTH DAY'S PLAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

There were only two matches played today, St. Xaviers versus Asansole. This match on the Calcutta ground attracted a big crowd, St. Xaviers winning by three goals to one. These teams had met on Wednesday last, when honours ruled easy.

To-day the local team had a bigger share in the game and scored a goal shortly after the start. Early in the second half, the visitors drew level but the collegians managed to put two more goals a little later. St. Xaviers threw away good many chances.

THE CALCUTTA ATHLETICS VS. THE SPORTING UNION.

This match on the Rangers' ground was poorly attended. The Calcutta Athletics won by six goals to love. The forwards and the halves of the winning side gave good exhibition of hockey.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following match was played on Saturday:—

FINAL HANDICAP SINGLE.

E. T. Robinson—15 beat A .E. Kibble-White—15. 8, 6, 5, 7, 6, 4.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, April 18.

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan sat this afternoon, Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukal presiding. Delegates from all parts of the Central Provinces—Hindus and Mahomedans—attended. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde who also attended, was received with great cheers. The Chief Commissioner who kindly permitted school boys and Government servants to attend the Conference deserves thanks. Government's representative, the Inspector of Schools, Nerbuda Circle also attended, besides quite a number of ladies. The proceedings began with welcome songs. Seth Deokrishnaji Bahat, chairman of the Receiption Committee read a valuable and suggestive speech Mr. Shukal read his inspiring presidential speech.

THE MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you very much if you will be good enough to spare a little space in your paper for this letter. Some days back a telegram from Delhi was published in the Bombay daily papers that a conference of the All-India leading Mahomedan's is to be held at Bombay, on the 25th April, 1919 for the questions of Khalifat and the Holy places of Islam. I beg to announce that no such conference is convened at Bombay by me or by any other Mahomedan of Bombay. Nor any place where such conference is to meet as yet been fixed upon.—Thanking you, —Yours, etc.,

M. M. H. J. M CHOTANI.

Bombay, April 19.

President of the Mass Meetings of the Mussalmans of Bombay held, on the 19th March, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago a telegram from Delhi was published in the local papers to the effect that the meeting of the All-India Moslem Conference for selecting a deputation to his Excellency the Viceroy on the question of Khalifate and the Holy places of Islam would take place in Bombay, on 25th of this month.

As the statement contained in the said telegram is incorrect I beg to inform the public that the Managing Committee of Bombay Mahomedans on this subject has not passed any resolution on the question of holding the Conference nor has the place of the Conference been fixed.

Mr. Chhotani as well as myself have received communications on this subject from prominent Mahomedans of all parts of India and the Managing Committee after considerin over them will come to a final decision which will be communicated to the press in a few days.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, April 19.

C.P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT KHANDWA.

MR. KHAPARDE'S ADVICE: "PREPARE FOR CHANGING TIMES."

(From a Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, April 19.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde, president elect of the Seventh Provincial Conference of the Central Provinces and Berar reached Khandwa by Calcutta Mail early morning. to-day. He was taken in a big procession in a motor car accompanied by Seth Sorabji, President of the Receiption Committee and Seth Shrinathji. The procession lasted for two hours. The unity between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans was visible throughout the procession.

LATER.

The proceedings of the Conference opened this morning with a national song, all standing except the police

The Chairman, of the Reception Committee said India expected self-determination after the bloody war, but the Rowlatt Bills gave a rude shock to her hopes. He finished his speech after touching various provincial questions.

The Secretary of the Conference then read a number of letters of sympathy.

The president then exlpained the demand of Home Rule with homely similes. He impressed the necessity of preparing for changing times and exerting actively in this direction.

The Subjects Committee was then formed of all delegates.

Four resolutions were moved from the chair, first that of loyalty, the second expressing grief at the loss of prominent workers, the third congratulating Mr. Vaidya on his release and the fourth welcome to Mr. Baptista.

The Conference is proceeding.

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the Kanyakubja Sabha are also proceeding.

EDITOR OF LAHORE 'TRIBUNE" ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

Mr. Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune" was arrested yesterday (Thursday) night, at 7-45 p.m., at his residence in Anarkali Bazar.

Your Baby's Smile

WHEN, for the first time, your Baby lay and smiled up into your eyes, it was little short of Heavén itself that opened in your heart. And from that moment, something more was added to your mother-happiness: you knew your little one was content and happy too.

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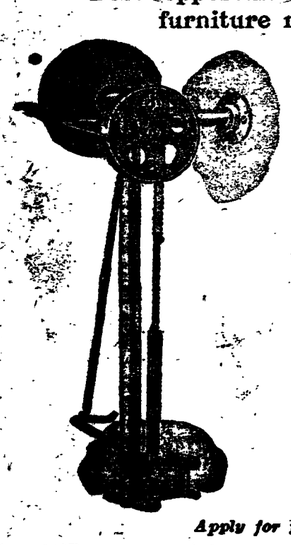

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ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

DR. SAPRU QUESTIONS ITS JURISDICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

At the Allahabad High Court the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapur raised a point during a second appeal before Sir George Knox questioning the jurisdiction of the High Court on the ground that the number of barrister Judges was not one-third, that the number was not seven, and that the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Henry Richards had not been filled up within 24 hours of his retirement. Consequently, Dr. Sapru contended that there was no properly-constituted High Court in existence on Wednesday, and Thursday.

Sir George Knox: Is it your contention that it is necessary that the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Henry Richard should be filled up within 24 hours.

Dr. Sapru: I say it is absolutely necessary that the moment Sir Henry Richards went away this ceased to be a High Court. My whole point is that there should be no *interregnum*.

His Lordship passed the following order A preliminary objection has been raised to the hearing of this second appeal to the effect that this Court, as at present constituted, is not competent to hear this or any other case. For reasons which will be found in the judgment (in the appeal) this preliminary objection is overruled and the Court will proceed to hear this appeal.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major H H. Broome, I. M. S., on reversion to the Punjab becomes Professor Operative Surgery, Lahore Medical College. Dr. W. S. Robertson becomes Professor of Materia Medica *vice* Pandit Balkishan Kaul on leave.

Captain H. E. Horsfield, C S., becomes personal assistant to the Director, Central Intelligence, *vice* Mr. J. W. Nelson, C. S., reverted to Bengal in expiry of a month's leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. J. Johnstone-Wright, Senior Chaplain, goes to the Punjab. Revd. H. J. Kerridge resigns the service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, C. S., officiates as Accountant-General, Punjab, *vice* Mr. Gordon granted one month's leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of India, is granted one year and six month's leave. Mr. O. H. Desenne officiates as chief engineer, Assam, *vice* Mr. F. E. Bull on leave. Mr. W. G. Dollman officiates as Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. H. D. Ryder, officiates as Surveyor-General *vice* Sir Sydney Burrard granted six months leave. Colonel T. F. B. Penny-Tailyour, R.E., Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted one year's leave. C. Simpson reverts as Imperial Zoologist.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Rennison, is elected member of the Assam Labour Board as representative of the Indian Tea Association *vice* Mr. A. D. Gordon resigned. Dr. G. E. Pilgrim, Assistant Superintendent,, Geological Survey, is granted one year's leave.

The operations of the Enemy Trading Act are extended to property, moveable and immoveable, of the Basel Mission, Madras, Bombay, and Coorg.

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A money order No. 2099, dated the 30th September 1918, for Rs. 50 was sent to Mr. Brijmohan Shivagum Dube at Nagasti, Post Khutahar in Jampoor district of the United Provinces by his brother Jagat Shivagum Dube, a Jemadar in the Crescent Mills from Worlee Post Office of the Bombay district. The money order never reached the payee and after a great deal of correspondence with the postal authorities of United Provinces and Bombay for 6½ months, the amount has been remitted back to-day to the remitter by the Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, on a separate money order form without assigning any reason for the delay. The remitter had to bother unnecessarily for so many months and had it not been but for the guidance of some people to keep the correspondence in the matter continning, it is pretty certain that he would never have been able to recover the amount back.

It is a matter of wonder that such mismanagement in a strict department of the Government as the Post Office, should have been allowed to pass unnoticed for a very long time. It is the bounden duty of those in supreme authority, at least in the interest of public discipline to bring the offender to book publicly and not departmentally,—Yours, etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel Tank, April 15.

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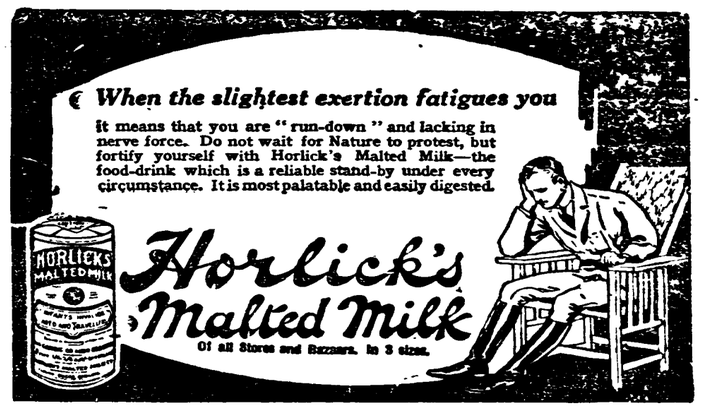
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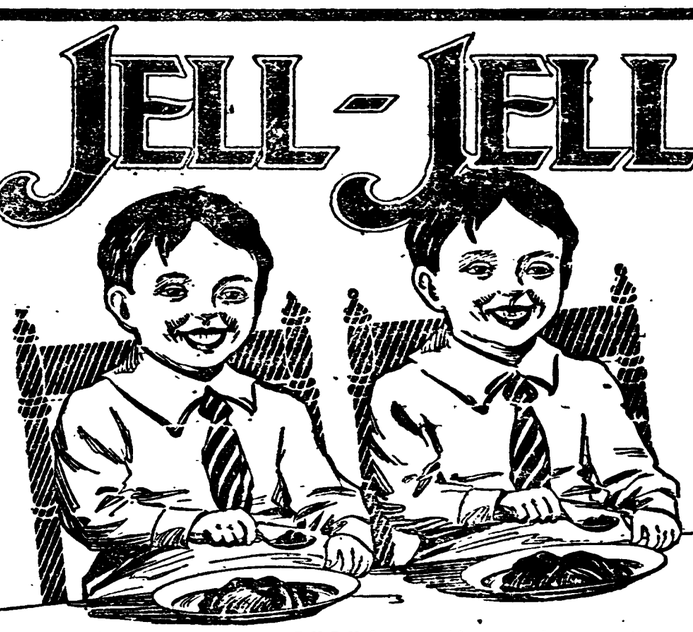

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